

## Arafat to meet Habash, Hawatmeh

ALGIERS (R) — Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived in Algiers on Sunday and informed Arab sources that he would be meeting other Palestinian leaders in the next 24 hours. They said Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and Georges Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), would be holding talks with Mr. Arafat. Their meeting would be the first top-level talks of the sort since Mr. Arafat had to evacuate Beirut in September 1982. The DFLP and PFLP are hostile to Mr. Arafat's policies but have not joined rebels fighting his forces in Lebanon. Mr. Hawatmeh arrived in Algiers on Saturday, and Dr. Habash is expected Sunday, the sources said. Algeria has been an active behind-the-scenes mediator for Palestinian unity.

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## King, Iraqi president exchange congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Sunday exchanged congratulations on the occasion of the new Hijri Year (See story page 3). In a telephone contact, both leaders wished the Arabic and Islamic Nation a happy new year and further prosperity.

## King congratulates Mexican leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes Sunday to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado congratulating him on the occasion of Mexico's national day. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Mexican president continuing good health and happiness and the people of Mexico further progress and prosperity.

## Obeid holds talks with Syrian premier

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Transport Minister Farhi Obeid discussed bilateral relations on Sunday with Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasm. Mr. Obeid, in Damascus for talks with Syrian Transport Minister Youssef Ahmad on dealing with problems facing the Joint Syrian-Jordanian Road Transport Company, also discussed the Middle East situation with Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. His meetings represented the first official high-level contact between the two countries since 1980. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Mr. Kasm are expected to meet in Jeddah on Monday to discuss means to settle Syria's differences with Jordan.

## Numeiri 'heading for Bahamas'

CAIRO (AP) — Sudan's deposed President Jaafar Numeiri has left Egypt en route to one of Bahamas' islands. Sudanese Attorney-General Omar Abdul Attie was quoted here Sunday as saying, in a dispatch from Khartoum, the New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted Mr. Abdul Attie as saying that the Sudanese government will seek Mr. Numeiri's extradition by legal means. Mr. Abdul Attie did not say when Mr. Numeiri left Egypt or provide any further details, according to the NCNA report.

## Mitterrand invites S. Pacific leaders to visit test site

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand said on Sunday he would invite South Pacific leaders to France's Mururoa atoll nuclear test site and that France had no enemies in the region. Mr. Mitterrand made the remarks while recording a national television address to review a controversial visit to the Pacific site last Friday. "France has no enemies in the Pacific," he said, adding that the tests were completely safe and that he would invite heads of state and government to visit Mururoa (Lange assails France, page 8).

# Israel, contravening PoW exchange deal, expels 18 Palestinians

Deportees arrive after ordeal through desert

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Eighteen Palestinians expelled from the West Bank by the Israeli occupation authorities arrived in Jordan on Sunday after spending over 18 hours without food and water and passing through a minefield in a remote site in the desert in Wadi Araba.

"I feel sad to leave my home, to leave my people," said 40-year-old Walid Kasrawi, who told the AP he had been imprisoned for 17 years prior to his release May 20 in a swap of 1,150 Palestinians for three Israelis captured in the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Israel allowed 600 of the freed prisoners to remain in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, but the occupation authorities and courts ruled that at least the 18 were not "legal residents" of the occupied territories before their first arrest.

Sunday's deportation took place at 'Ain Hasab, an uninhabited expanse of sand about 165 kilometres south of Amman. There was no explanation why the crossing took place in the desert rather than at a normal crossing point.

The Jordanian news agency, Petra, quoted the deportees as saying that when the Israeli authorities informed them of the decision to expel them, the Israelis also took away their identity cards, all documents that prove their ownership of land in the occupied territories and other personal documents and forced them to sign papers connected with their deportation.

The deportees said they spent the whole of Saturday at a point in Wadi Araba, huddled and

were members of Fatah, the mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

But Khalid Mahmoud Daloul told the AP he was arrested in 1967 while entering the Israeli-occupied territory with weapons. He said he was from Nabhus on the West Bank and had been a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Beintti, who was born in Bethlehem 31 years ago, said he was arrested in 1974.

All three complained of harsh treatment and bad food in prison. Mr. Beintti, speaking English, said that prior to 1975, prisoners were often beaten daily.

"What are you expecting from the enemy?" asked Mr. Daloul, speaking through an interpreter. "All the time he kills our people."

"This is the treatment our enemy gives us in the small prison and the big prison, the West Bank," he said.

None of the deportees questioned by the AP said he knew what he would do in Jordan. "Build my life," said Mr. Kasrawi. Mr. Daloul turned up his palms and said, "Until now, I haven't an idea."

Israeli lawyers who represented the Palestinians in court appealing against the expulsion order said that by deporting the Palestinians, Israel was violating its exchange agreement with the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Lawyer Felicia Langer, who represented three of the deportees, told the AP in Tel Aviv that the secret agreement, mediated by the International Red Cross, stipulated that Israel would wipe clean the slate of the freed inmates and drop all legal action against them.

## Zia hopeful over Gulf peace efforts

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia ul Haq said on Sunday he saw hope for a positive step in an Islamic effort for peace between Iran and Iraq.

But he told reporters on return from an Islamic peace committee meeting in the Saudi Arabian city of Jeddah that the success of the mission depended on a positive response from the two warring nations.

General Zia said the committee had given broad guidelines to its head, Gambian President Dawda

Jawara, to contact Iran and Iraq for ending their five-year-old conflict, but declined to give details.

The nine-member committee, set up by the 54-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), has been trying to mediate in the Gulf war since 1981.

Gen. Zia said the committee's latest meeting on Sept. 12-14 "pointed to an important positive step" and showed "great possibilities for a positive role". "It is a must for Iran and Iraq to respond positively," Gen. Zia said.

He said the committee had also asked countries supporting either side in the Gulf war "not to pour oil on the fire."

Gen. Zia said Mr. Jawara had been asked by the committee to keep positions of the two sides in view and chalk out a course of action acceptable to both.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, a committee member, said on Saturday the Jeddah meeting had decided to form a small mission to follow up a PLO proposal for ending the war.

## SLA, Lebanese militia coalition clash in south

SIDON, South Lebanon (Agencies) — Gunners of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) shelled the southern port of Sidon with long-range artillery and a coalition of Lebanese militias retaliated with mortars and tank fire, police said.

No casualties were reported, but residents near the battle lines fled for cover during a three-hour clash between the pro-Syrian Popular Liberation Army (PLA) militia and the SLA. Reuters said Beirut Radio said nine shells fired from the SLA stronghold of Kfar Falous, 10 kilometres east of Sidon, crashed into the city centre and port area, setting several cars ablaze.

Militia sources said the PLA raided SLA positions in Kfar Falous during the exchange, and that Israeli helicopters were seen evacuating casualties from the village.

The SLA has been entrenched in Kfar Falous and the nearby town of Jezzine since PLA militiamen swept east and north of Sidon last April, leading to a mass exodus of thousands of inhabitants.

Police said the SLA shelling on Sunday was in retaliation to PLA bombardment of SLA positions near Roum and Safari near Jezzine.

Police said the rockets fell near positions of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia at Yasser, six kilometres north of Kfar Falous, two kilometres north of the border. Both positions are in an Israeli-designated "security zone."

No one was hurt by the explosions, the radio said.

Israel said it withdrew the bulk of its troops from South Lebanon on June 10, but foreign reports have indicated as many as 1,000 Israeli soldiers remain, some as advisers to the SLA.

There have been several other rocket attacks on northern Israel and South Lebanon since Israel withdrew, including rocket firings on Aug. 24 and Aug. 25 and Sept. 4. No injuries have been reported in any of the attacks.

## Fresh efforts under way to quell Beirut battles

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival militiamen battled with tanks and rocket-propelled grenades in and around Beirut on Sunday amid reports of fresh political efforts to seek an end to 10-year-old civil strife.

Police said three people were killed and 20 wounded in the night-long exchanges. The battles tapered off early morning into sporadic exchanges of machine gun fire and grenade bursts.

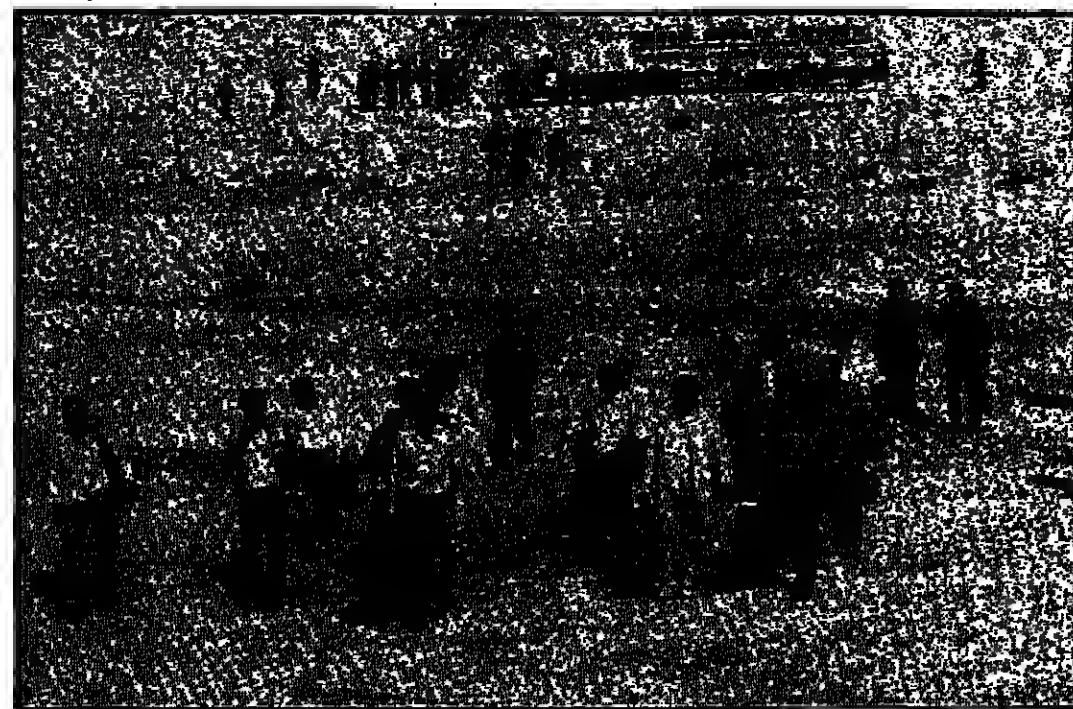
It was not known what started off the overnight battles. Each side blamed the other for the outbreak of the hostilities, which has become a nightly ritual which that dwindle during the day.

The outbreak coincided with fresh political efforts to stop the 10-year-old civil war.

Sbfiite Muslim Amal militia leader Nabih Berrri was in Damascus on Sunday for talks with Syrian officials. He was expected to be joined later by his civil war ally, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt.

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, has pledged to help end the civil war and has been inviting leaders to Damascus in efforts to arrange reconciliation talks between the warring factions.

Police said fighting along the five-kilometre green line that splits Beirut into mostly Christian eastern and mainly Muslim west-



Eighteen Palestinians deported by the Israeli occupation authorities from the West Bank walk through a remote site in Wadi Araba, southern Jordan, where the Israelis chose to release them to the East Bank. Israeli soldiers and vehicles are seen in the background (Petra photo)

## King visits Special Police Force, pledges all efforts to strengthen it

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday voiced pride, appreciation and gratitude to the Special Police Force unit for its efforts in safeguarding security and peace and providing protection to the citizens.

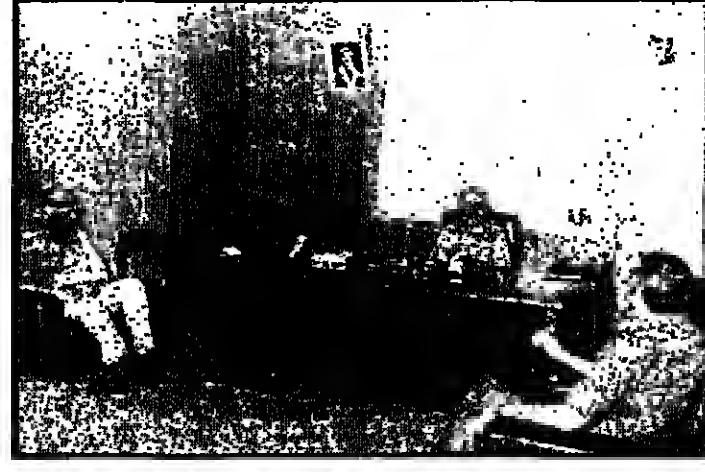
King Hussein was speaking during a visit to the unit's headquarters, where he met with Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali and members of the force.

He said "everyday that passes brings with it more challenges of all forms which make it incumbent on us to remain watchful and alert."

King Hussein voiced his satisfaction with the level of training but said he considered it just a beginning for improvement. "I am determined to provide all the necessary support for developing the Special Police Forces, and supply them with all weapons and equipment they require to attain the highest level of efficiency and performance," the King said.

The King voiced hope that he will witness further improvement on his next visit to the unit.

During Sunday's visit, King



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday visits the headquarters of the Special Police Force (Petra photo)

Hussein, who was accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, was briefed by the Special Police Force commander on the training programmes of the force. The King also watched force members performing martial arts like karate, taekwondo and judo. King Hussein was also briefed by Lt. Gen. Majali on programmes for modernising the Special Police Force and raising their skill and efficiency.

After the visit, King Hussein called at Al Badia police and border police headquarters. The directors of the Intelligence and Civil Defence Departments also accompanied the King on the visits.

PSD preparing for five-year plan, page 3

## Israel unhappy over British-Saudi arms deal

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel on Sunday protested against planned British arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan and accused London of undermining the stability of the Middle East.

The Foreign Ministry said Israel was concerned by reports that Britain was to provide Saudi Arabia with Tornado fighters and Hawk jet trainers (see page 2) and intended to supply weapons to Jordan.

The two countries were formally at war with Israel, the minister said.

Israel has long vehemently protested against Western arms sales to Arab states. It undertook major lobbying efforts to try to stop the United States supplying Saudi Arabia with F-15 fighters and AWACS early-warning planes in 1982.

Three years ago, Israel spurned British appeals to stop supplying

arms, including Kfir jets, to Argentina at the time of the Falklands war. Washington intervened at Britain's request to prevent Israel delivering U.S.-made Skyhawk bombers to Argentina.

The British Defence Ministry said on Sunday Britain has agreed in principle to sell military aircraft to Saudi Arabia whose defence minister will be coming to London soon to finalise the deal.

The United States has long been Saudi Arabia's main arms supplier.

According to the Washington Post, Saudi Arabia opted for the British aircraft because of sale conditions the United States had imposed in order to "protect" Israeli interests.

France, the second most important Saudi arms supplier, had also competed strongly, according to the Sunday Times.

## Swedes vote in closely-fought elections

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedes voted on Sunday in general elections for their 349-seat parliament, with both the ruling Social Democrats and their conservative rivals confident of winning the closely fought contest.

Final pre-election opinion polls predicted that Prime Minister Olof Palme would narrowly beat the three centre-right opposition parties to remain in office with a sharply reduced majority.

"I feel quite at ease," Mr. Palme told reporters as he cast his vote with his wife Lisbeth in Stockholm's picturesque old town. "I have a feeling we will do well but we must wait and see."

Conservative leader Ulf Adelsohn, the opposition's main candidate to head a coalition government, went to the polls with his wife Lena in traditional Swedish fashion — riding bicycles with their two children perched behind.

## Palme predicted to retain power

STOCKHOLM (R) — Prime Minister Olof Palme will retain power with a reduced majority in Swedish general elections Sunday, according to initial computer projections, Swedish Radio said. Mr. Palme's social Democratic Party and its communist allies could count on winning 181 seats in the 349-seat Riksdag (parliament) against 168 for the centre-right coalition which ruled Sweden from 1976 to 1982.

"We will have a Bourgeois majority today," Mr. Adelsohn said as he cast his ballot. The alliance between the conservatives, liberals and centre party is known in Sweden as the "Bourgeois" coalition.

## Aubert pledges Swiss support for peace efforts

By Sa'ad G. Hattar Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Switzerland supports the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts for Middle East peace as it does all initiatives aimed at restoring peace to the region, Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert said Sunday.

Switzerland is also willing to mediate the Middle East conflict, Mr. Aubert told a press conference here, marking the end of a four-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Aubert said his country favours the implementation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the partition of Palestine and has always been keen to muster support and pave the way for peace endeavours in the Middle East.

He said, "Switzerland opposes any occupation of others' lands by force because it violates international law and the Swiss government is committed to implement international law."

Mr. Aubert, citing his own "small country" as an example of how peace and progress can be achieved, said "all conflicting parties should come to Switzerland."

The Swiss official said his country did not agree that the solution to the Middle East conflict should depend entirely on the superpowers.

"Switzerland supports holding an international conference for peace if parties concerned agree on that," he said.

Mr. Aubert said his trip to the region was aimed at "collecting data on the Arab-Israeli conflict and to offer assistance rather than to play an arbitrator's role or to extend a peace proposal."

"Mediation or reconciliation is not our task," he said. "Our task is to extend any possible effort which could lead to durable peace in the area."

Mr. Aubert, who visited Tunis, Syria and Lebanon earlier, was received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and key ministers during his stay in Jordan. The Swiss minister on Sunday termed his visit to the Kingdom "as the most important" part of his trip. He emphasised Jordan's key role in any effort for peace in the Middle East.

In reply to a question on his visit to Tunis, and his meeting with Farouq Al Qaddoumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Aubert said his talks with Mr. Qaddoumi were aimed at familiarising himself with the Palestinian perspective of the Middle East conflict.

"Although all Palestinians have the same target, they sure have internal differences," Mr. Aubert said.

Referring to Swiss-Jordanian economic relations, the minister said he was planning to discuss

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# Saudis to buy \$4b worth of aircraft from Britain

LONDON (R) — Britain has signed a £3 billion (\$4 billion) contract to sell 78 military aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the Sunday Times newspaper reported Sunday.

A British Ministry of Defence official told Reuters Britain had reached agreement in principle to sell aircraft to Saudi Arabia, but declined to give further details.

The newspaper said the contract, for 48 Tornado fighters and 30 Hawk jet trainers, had been signed in secret talks between Saudi officials and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher earlier this month.

The Saudis would also buy a complete range of weapons, radar, spares and a training programme for Saudi pilots, it said.

Despite strong competition from France, the newspaper added, sources close to the negotiations had said Saudi Arabia had definitely rejected a French bid to sell their Mirage aircraft.

On Saturday the official Saudi Press Agency said the Gulf state's defence minister, Prince Sultan

Ibn Abdul Aziz, would visit London soon to conclude a contract for the purchase of aircraft and weapons, but gave no more information.

As part of the deal the British government had agreed to a barter deal on the contract in which the Saudis would make a large part of the payment in oil, the Sunday Times added.

Since Britain, already a major oil producer, had little need for the oil, it would immediately sell the oil on the international market, possibly depressing already weak oil prices, it said.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry was unable to comment on the aircraft contract or whether a barter deal had been involved.

In Washington, the Washington Post said Saudi Arabia had decided to buy the Tornados instead

of U.S.-made F-15s because of sale conditions the United States had imposed in order to protect Israeli interests.

The Post said the deal would be signed later this month when Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz visits London.

A first shipment of Tornados under a 20-year contract were already being assembled, it quoted unnamed sources in London as saying.

The Post said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had lobbied hard to sell the planes when it became apparent that diplomacy was complicating the sale of 40 to 50 F-15s.

Britain had said it would not impose conditions on how the fighters would be used or where they should be stationed in Saudi Arabia, as the U.S. wanted to do out of deference to Israeli security concerns, the newspaper said.

The United States has long been the principal arms supplier to the Saudi government.



DEPORTEES ARRIVE: Reporters in Wadi Araba after being deported from the West Bank on Sunday, passing through a remote site (Petra photo)

## U.S. reportedly upgrades nuclear forces in Turkey

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States, in a general strengthening of military ties with Turkey, has placed its nuclear forces there on a standby alert status similar to that of land-based missiles and B-52 bombers at home, a civilian analyst claims.

The change in nuclear readiness came over the last two years, William Arkin wrote in an article to be published Monday in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

As evidence, the Institute for Policy Studies researcher cited an October 1983 "munitions bulletin" published by the headquarters of U.S. Air Forces in Europe. It recently was obtained through the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

The institute is a liberal, Washington-based think tank frequently critical of the programmes of the administration of President Ronald Reagan and the Pentagon.

The publication said the U.S. nuclear weapons mission in Turkey "is in an aggressive growth stage" and that its four munitions support squadrons "are actively pursuing resumption of alert."

The squadrons guard nuclear bombs that would be used in war by the Turkish Air Force. Turkey is a U.S. ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

"The bottom line is that the United States views the Turks... as willing and reliable partners in a campaign to turn up the heat under the Soviet Union," Mr. Arkin said.

"Within the government and NATO, war plans and strategy are the major interest," he said. "Outside the government, proposals for a 'no first use' declaration have again attracted consideration as a means of avoiding nuclear conflict. Nuclear operations and build-up in Turkey, out of sight and out of mind, now require equal attention."

Mr. Arkin, director of the Institute's Nuclear Weapons Research Project, netted the Defence Department earlier with dis-

losures about the U.S. arsenal. He is co-author of the book Nuclear Battlefield, published in June, which details the spread of nuclear warfare support installations.

The Defence Department declined to comment on his latest article.

The article said the United States "stores some 500 nuclear warheads in Turkey, and as many as 300 of them are bombs for aircraft."

"U.S. nuclear bombs are stored at four Turkish airbases — Eskişehir, Murted, Ernak and Balıkesir — for use by four Turkish Air Force units," it said. "Resumption of alert in Turkey means that aircraft there are loaded with nuclear bombs in peacetime and are ready to strike targets in the Soviet Union."

"That puts the planes on the same status as other forces, including U.S. land-based missiles, some Pershing II and cruise missiles and some aircraft in Europe."

Mr. Arkin added that operations at the only U.S. combat airbase in the country, at Incirlik, "have increased significantly since the signing of a 1980 defence and economic cooperation agreement... allowing an increase in the number of aircraft assigned to Incirlik from 18 to 36."

Mr. Arkin noted the presence of nuclear weapons in Turkey is traditionally justified on the basis of its NATO duties. But he suggested the country's location "as a forward base for military operations in the Middle East" might explain a change in alert status.

Turkey plays a major role in protecting NATO's southern flank, Mr. Arkin concluded, but it also controls the most direct routes between the Soviet Union and the Middle East and Africa.

"While Turkey's incorporation into U.S. plans in the Middle East might be more sensitive domestically for the Turks, planners recognise that a war with the Soviet Union will not confine itself to NATO's borders," Mr. Arkin said.

## Khaddam arrives in Libya

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam arrived in Libya Sunday for the second meeting between senior officials of the two countries in three weeks.

The official Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, said Mr. Khaddam was met at Tripoli airport by Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, second-in-command to Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

In a statement to JANA, Mr. Khaddam praised the depth of fraternal ties between Syria and Libya. The visit was "part of an exchange of views over numerous issues of mutual interest," the agency added without elaboration.

The two countries' foreign ministers met in Damascus last month, joined by their counterparts from Iran, and said would work to bolster mutual political and economic cooperation.

They also planned to coordinate in international fora, to "achieve wider support for Arab and Islamic issues," they said.

## Press reports 86 cholera cases in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Cholera cases in Kuwait this summer have reached 86, newspapers reported Sunday, adding that health officials expected more among travellers returning from summer holidays.

Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi has said that 50-to-60 cases are confirmed in an average year.

Health authorities have said all the current cases originated abroad. Al Awadi said last month he could not name any country as Kuwait was party to agreements under which such information was confidential unless the countries of origin said otherwise.

## 'Cypriots like Arab money but not Arabs'

By Eileen Alt Powell  
Associated Press

LIMASSOL, Cyprus — Youssef Saad and his family were having dinner in a cafe here when three Cypriot teen-agers burst in shouting, "Arabs out, Arabs go home."

The youths overturned the Saads' table, sending dishes and glassware smashing to the floor and driving the Lebanese family away.

The Saad family was lucky last month when 500 Greek Cypriots rampaged through this tourist city and attacked Arabs at random. They were unhurt. Eleven others, most of them Arabs, wound up in the hospital.

The incident pointed up the growing tension resulting from thousands of Arabs visiting or moving to this Mediterranean nation of 650,000 people, especially in the Greek Cypriot southern sector of the island.

"There have been a lot of little incidents in resort areas like Ayia Napa, outside discos, things like that," said a Western diplomat, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "The Limassol incident, I think, is an expression of Greek Cypriot dislike for the growing number of Arabs here."

It is, he says, "a clash of cultures" between the Cypriots and the Arabs. "It seems that while the Cypriots like their money, they do not like the Arabs," he said.

Both sides have tried to play down the incident. Saad, a 43-year-old refugee from Beirut who has lived here for two years, says that "the people of Limassol didn't want this trouble. Many have told me, 'sorry, Mr. Youssef, for this. You are welcome in this country.'"

And the government — conscious that 20 per cent of its tourists come from the Arab World and 50 per cent of its exports go there — has been sending envoys to Arab capitals to try to repair the damage.

The Cyprus Interior Ministry estimates there are between 15,000 and 20,000 Arabs in Cyprus at any given time. The largest group is Lebanese, many of whom have taken up semi-permanent residence in cities like Limassol to escape the civil war in their country 250-kilometres away.

Greek Cypriots have mixed reactions to the Arab influx. "They have a lot of money, much more than we do," said Phoebe, a Cypriot taxi driver. "They can buy our land, they can afford fancy night clubs and fancy clothes. It is pushing up prices."

George Georgiades, manager of the five-star Amathus Hotel in Limassol and president of the Hotel Managers' Association, points out that the Arabs have made a major contribution to the development of his community. "Limassol before 1974 was a tiny village," he says. "Then came the refugees, tourism, the Arab market for property. Now we are a prosperous city of more than

120,000 people."

The refugees include both Greek Cypriots who fled the north of the island after the 1974 Turkish army invasion and the Lebanese, whose civil war began a year later.

Turkish-controlled northern Cyprus, which has not been as successful as the south in luring Arab tourists, has not let the Limassol incident fade quietly away.

The Turkish Cypriot television station has aired several shows in Arabic, not Turkish — that have mentioned the rampage and informed listeners that the Muslim north "is more hospitable" to Arabs.

In the south, the Arab market for property has seen Kuwaitis and other Gulf Arabs building villas in the mountains and near the sea and has attracted Arab investors to projects such as the Sheraton and Hyatt resort hotels now under construction here.

It also has spawned citizens' appeals to the government to consider banning the sale of land and other property to foreigners.

Arabs, too, are becoming ambivalent about the island. Several businessmen complained that in Cyprus — as in some other countries in the region — they were encouraged to invest in local businesses but prohibited from acquiring more than 49 per cent ownership.

Others said that "hire Cypriot" rules make it difficult for them to get jobs to help support their families. Maurice, a businessman who fled Lebanon for Nicosia, says he understands the Cypriot point of view.

"We are grateful to be here and to be safe," he said. "We keep in mind that we are guests of this country and must abide by its rules. The Cypriots have strong family ties, village ties, their own way of life. I can appreciate they don't want change forced on them."

The Arab influence is most visible in Limassol, where the Lebanese refugee population is high.

## Aubert supports peace efforts

(Continued from page 1)

with his government the possibility of increasing imports of Jordanian goods such as potash so that the trade exchange between the two countries could be more balanced.

Switzerland would also extend scholarships for Jordanian students in the fields of tourism, hotel and catering, teaching, rehabilitation and agriculture, Mr. Aubert said.

The Swiss minister, who left Amman later Sunday, is due back in the region within three weeks on another trip which will carry him to Israel and Egypt.

The coming visit, Mr. Aubert said, will enable the Swiss government to build a "comprehensive perspective" vis-a-vis the Middle East.

## Qadhafi 'escapes assassination attempt'

CAIRO (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi escaped an assassination attempt last week but two of his body guards were seriously injured, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Saturday.

The unsuccessful attempt was carried out by dissident army officers who allegedly opened gun fire on Col. Qadhafi and his escort, the agency said, quoting what it described as sources well acquainted with what was going on in the neighbouring country.

It said the officers involved, no number given, are currently standing a secret trial.

The agency alleged that the would-be assassins were part of secret cells within the Libyan

Armed Forces which oppose Col. Qadhafi's foreign and economic policies that led to the expulsion of thousands of Arab workers, mainly Egyptians and Tunisians.

Col. Qadhafi, whom the agency said no longer feel safe even inside army camps, changed his residence from Azizia Camps to another unnamed army camp near the Mediterranean port city of Benghazi.

The agency gave no further details but said it would not be easy for Col. Qadhafi to eliminate dissident army officers because he fears adverse reaction from large Libyan tribes to whom the officers belong.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said early this month in

what appeared to be planted Egyptian intelligence reports that forces loyal to Col. Qadhafi had crushed a mutiny and arrested 43 senior army and air force officers who refused to obey orders to attack Tunisia.

The newspaper on Thursday also said Libyan reconnaissance aircraft violated Tunisia's airspace, prompting the Tunisian army to raise its state of readiness and the United States, the Soviet Union and Algeria to move warships to Tunisia.

The reports came amid intensified war of words between the two countries over Libya's expulsion of thousands of Egyptian workers.

## Khomeini calls press boring

TEHRAN (R) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini says he finds the press can be boring and the man widely tipped to succeed him as Iran's spiritual leader, Hossein Ali Montazeri, has told newspapers to feel free to criticise the government.

"Under the former regime the newspapers were state-run. Now in a sense they are the same," Ayatollah Montazeri told officials from Tehran's three major daily newspapers last week. His views were published over the weekend.

"The newspapers should have freedom," he said. "If someone has a criticism about the president and writes an article, you may publish that."

Khomeini met media editors on Sept. 1 and lectured them on the same lines. "Whenever the radio is turned on and I hear my name I hate it," Khomeini said.

He told the editors to put photographs of good farmers and surgeons on papers' front pages in-

stead of his own portrait. He also told them not to print repetitions of his daily meetings. "Such things are boring to the people," he said. "People should be educated by the news; something should have happened."

Montazeri also told the newspapers to try to vary their presentations and not all to print the same news.

"A newcomer arriving from abroad can find the newspapers are just what the government and the president want, following the same policy of the past and almost the same in many cases," he said.

Tehran's three Persian-language dailies are the Kayhan and Ettela'at afternoon papers. The revolutionary, clergy-dominated Islamic Republic appears in the morning.

A radical Islamic newspaper, Azadegan, was suppressed in June, partly because of criticism of parliamentary deputies.

## Missing cargo plane lands in Israel

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — Authorities on Sunday searched three hours for a DC-8 cargo jet that failed to make radio contact with air traffic controllers during a Spain-bound flight that began in Iran, an airport official said.

An official at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the Associated Press (AP) that the search was ended, however, after Turkish Air Force radar indicated that the craft had completed its route over Turkey and had flown at least 125 kilometres beyond Turkish airspace.

He said the International Airways jet flew from Spain on Saturday night, arrived in Tabriz, Iran, on Sunday morning, and was returning to Malaga.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 771111

MAIN CHANNEL  
14:00 — Koran  
14:30 — Children Programme  
15:00 — Islamic Programme  
15:30 — Armed Forces Programme  
16:00 — Programme Review  
16:30 — Sports  
17:00 — News in Arabic  
17:30 — A special programme on the occasion of the New Hijri Year  
21:30 — Tomorrow's Programmes  
21:30 — Islamic Programme  
22:00 — News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL  
19:00 — News in French  
19:30 — Magazine Sportif  
19:30 — News in Hebrew  
20:00 — News in Arabic  
20:30 — A special programme on the occasion of the new Hijri Year  
21:30 — Skin Deep  
22:00 — News in English  
22:30 — Widows

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW  
Tel: 771111-19

07:00 — Light Music  
07:30 — News  
08:00 — Morning Show  
08:30 — News Summary  
09:00 — Pop Session  
09:30 — News Summary  
10:00 — Pop Session Cont.  
10:30 — News Bulletin  
11:00 — Over a Cup of Tea  
11:30 — News Summary  
12:00 — Instruments  
12:30 — The 15th Century A.H.  
13:00 — Pop Session  
13:30 — News Summary  
14:00 — Sports Round-up  
14:30 — Special Feature  
15:00 — News  
15:30 — News  
16:00 — Date with a Star  
16:30 — Evening Show  
17:00 — News Summary  
17:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
18:00 — News Summary  
18:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
19:00 — News Summary  
19:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
20:00 — News Summary  
20:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
21:00 — News Summary  
21:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
22:00 — News Summary  
22:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
23:00 — News Summary  
23:30 — Evening Show Cont.  
24:00 — Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 News  
07:30 News  
08:00 News  
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09:00 News  
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10:00 News  
10:30 News  
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24:00 News

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1200 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00 News  
07:30 News  
08:00 News  
08:30 News  
09:00 News  
09:30 News  
10:00 News  
10:30 News  
11:00 News  
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24:00 News

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION  
"An art exhibition by Hassan Nasrallah at the Royal Cultural Centre."

PLAY  
"A Kuwaiti play entitled 'Hammam's Journey' at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre."

CULTURAL CENTRES  
French Cultural Centre... tel. 6610267  
American Cultural Centre... tel. 645771  
British Council... 636147/8  
French Cultural Centre... 6370009  
Gottlieb Institute... 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre... 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre... 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre... 639777  
Hayat Arts Centre... 665195  
Hassan Youth City... 667181/6  
Y.W.C.A... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library... 637111  
University of Jordan Library... 843555

CHURCHES  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 624590.  
Anglican Church of the Redeemer (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 627440.  
De 1 Sofia Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabel Amman, tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church of the Redeemer (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 678905.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.  
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 816334, 817534.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.  
Babylon Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 663249.

MUSEUMS  
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. 4 days and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muznah, Jabel Luvabdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.  
Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

PRAYER TIMES  
04:57 — Fajr  
06:21 — (Sunrise) Duha  
12:35 — Dhahir  
16:43 — 'Asr  
18:45 — Maghrib  
19:45 — Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

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### MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:

— Vista Primal  
— Anjelo  
— Ville de Damour  
— Lanka Malakope  
— Nika

Amin Kuwait and Sons Company, Tel: 62232-4 at your service.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine. Some low clouds will appear with northerly to moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Low high temperature in deg. C:  
Amman 16/26  
Agaba 23/32  
Deserts 20/31  
Jordan Valley 22/33

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 27, Agaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 31 per cent. Agaba 31 per cent.

### DEPARTURES

06:00 — Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 — Damascus, Ashara (JA)  
08:00 — Agaba (RJ)  
09:00 — Bucharest (RJ)  
10:00 — Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:00 — Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)  
12:30 — Frankfurt, Copenhagen (LH)  
13:30 — Kuwait (RJ)  
14:00 — Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)  
14:30 — Malta (RJ)  
15:00 — Baghdad (RJ)  
15:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
16:00 — Kuwait (RJ)  
16:30 — Medina, Jeddah (RJ)  
17:00 — Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)  
18:00 — Baghdad (RJ)  
18:30 — Kuwait (RJ)  
19:00 — Baghdad (RJ)  
19:30 — Jeddah (RJ)  
20:00 — Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Sunday rates  
Local selling rates in JLS



## Crown Prince delegates Haj Hassan for pan-Arab social development talks

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan has delegated Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan to represent him at next week's meeting of a higher committee entrusted with supervising the formulation of a pan-Arab charter on social development and a comprehensive social development strategy for the Arab World.

Mr. Haj Hassan left for Tunis on Sunday to take part in the three-day meeting at the Arab League headquarters.

Before his departure, the minister said that the committee will discuss a draft charter on social development and refer it to the Arab heads of state for approval and will review a social development strategy for the Arab World to ensure that it conforms to the Arab League's charter on joint Arab economic action.

The committee includes leading Arab intellectuals and politicians with vast experience and knowledge about Arab society and issues related to social development, Mr. Haj Hassan said.

The minister said that he will submit a working paper to the meeting proposing a number of amendments to the social development strategy draft dealing mainly with the development of human resources.

During his stay in Tunis the minister said he will meet with his Tunisian counterpart to discuss Jordanian-Tunisian cooperation in social development.

## Arab postal trainees meet communications minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab participants in a 12-day training course on postal services met Sunday with Communications Minister Muhieddin Al Hussein who spoke of the need for improving postal services in the Arab World.

The minister said he was delighted that Jordan has been selected by the Arab Postal Union (APU) to offer facilities for training the Arab delegates. He added that the choice reflects the APU's confidence in Jordan's ability to offer facilities and to provide staff for the training of personnel in postal planning, statistics, tariffs on postal items, mail distribution and other related subjects pertaining to post office function.

The participants are to receive training in management and planning skills which will qualify them to hold senior and advisory positions.

Before their arrival in Jordan the group was in Damascus where they attended a training course supervised by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in cooperation with APU.

During their stay in Jordan the participants will familiarise themselves with postal services in urban and rural regions, training of post office personnel, and other related subjects.

Two leading international specialists from Jordan and India are supervising the training course.

## Rifai instructs ministers to commence field trips

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has instructed cabinet members to make field trips as soon as possible to the newly created governorates and sub-districts in order to supervise the establishment of competent departments entrusted with the provision of improved public services to local inhabitants.

The ministers were instructed to make arrangements for government employees to take up their duties in the new departments, with priority for the new posts given to local residents.

Earlier this month, the cabinet formed two governorates, raising their status from districts, and upgraded several other sub-districts to level of districts for the purpose of improving the quantity and quality of services provided by the government.

## Al Saqqaf heads for Syria today

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Muhammad Al Saqqaf is leaving Amman today to chair the meeting of the board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Company for Industry.

## Noted scholars to seek deeper insight into Petra and Arab caravan cities

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For decades, the ancient Nabataean capital city of Petra has welcomed hordes of foreign visitors who come to gaze in wonder at the many monuments and historical puzzles of the rock-cut city.

Next week, a rather special busload of 40 foreign visitors will descend on the city for a week-long stay that promises to shed new light on the art, history, and religion of the Nabataean capital — and perhaps provide a few fresh clues that may help resolve many of its enduring enigmas.

The 40 visitors will be noted scholars from 18 countries, each with a special interest and considerable expertise in the art, architecture or religion of Petra and its sister caravan cities throughout the Middle East.

They will present papers at a six-day international symposium on "Petra and the Caravan Cities," organised jointly by the Department of Antiquities, UNESCO, and the P. Sel-based Foundation for the Iconographic Lexicon of Classical Mythology.

According to Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, deputy director of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and himself a noted Nabataean scholar, the theme of the conference is "the local traditions of the caravan cities and the Hellenistic and Roman impact on cultic representations."

More specifically, the participants will discuss various aspects of the art and religion of Petra and other major caravan cities of the east, such as Palmyra (Syria), Hegera and Qaryet el Fau (Saudi Arabia), Hatra (Iraq), and others.

"These were all Arabian cities with distinct local traditions in religious beliefs, cultic representation, and art," Dr. Zayadine said in an interview here this week.

religious beliefs and iconography." The participants include most of the world's leading scholars on Petra, the Nabataeans, and the other Arabian caravan and trading cities of the area.

Among the participants are Father Jean Starcky and Professor Ernest Will from France, Professor Abdul Rahman Al Ansari from Saudi Arabia, Dr. Adnan Bounni from Syria, Professor Peter Parr and Dr. Margaret Lytle from Great Britain, Professor G.W. Bowersock and Dr. Phillip C. Hammond from the United States, Dr. Denise Homes-Frederiq from Belgium, Dr. Fatma Khadra from Algeria, Professor Vassou Karageorghis from Cyprus, and Professor Nicholas Moutsopoulos and Professor J. Sakellariakis from Greece.

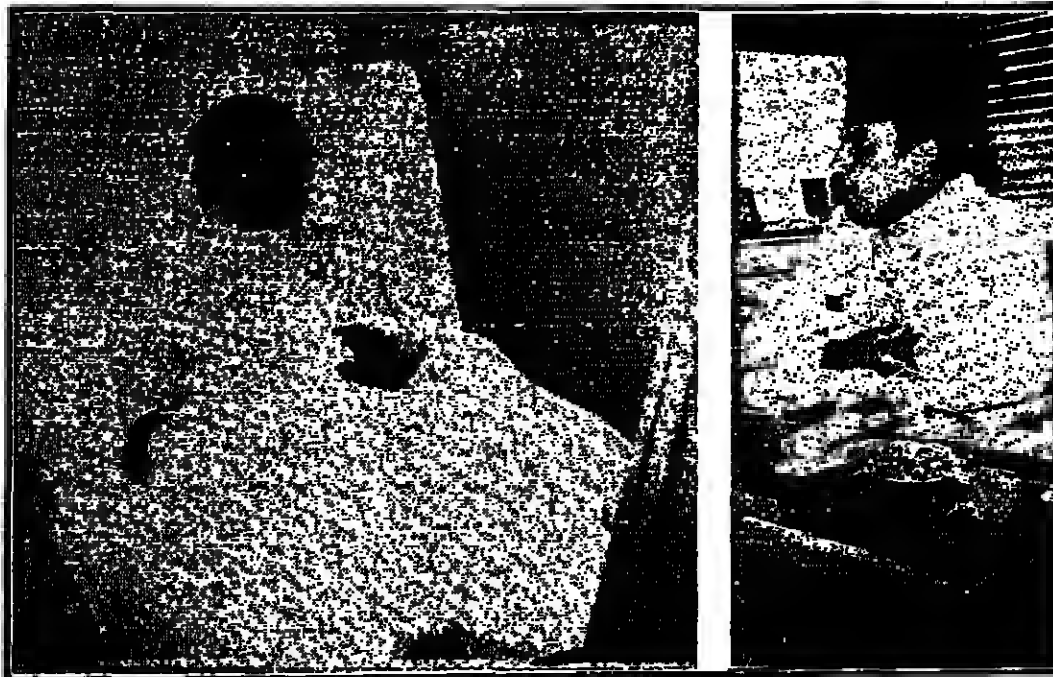
The Jordanian participants include Director of Antiquities Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, Dr. Yousef Ghawanmeh of Yarmouk University, Dr. Abdul Aziz Douri and Dr. Saleh Hamarr-Ja of the University of Jordan, and the directors respectively of the American and French archaeological centres in Amman, Dr. David McCreery and Dr. Francois Villeneuve.

Other participants will come from Romania, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Tunisia, Italy and UNESCO.

The papers presented will be edited and published in a special volume by the Iconographic Lexicon of Classical Mythology (ILCM), which has already published four other volumes of articles and plates from previous symposia.

The ILCM, which has sponsored similar symposia in Paris, Basel, Athens and Cyprus since its establishment in 1973, focuses its work on the iconography of classical mythology in Greek, Roman, Etruscan and Persian art, from the end of the Mycenaean world to the beginning of early Christianity and early Islamic art.

The ILCM not only collects and documents representations of gods and heroes of the Mediterranean Greco-Roman world,



Kidney transplant patient, Mrs. Khalafeh Taleb and Dr. Mohammad Al Lawzi, head of Al Hussein Medical Centre's kidney section who performed the surgery.

## Kidney transplant patient expected to leave medical centre soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — Khalafeh Taleb, a 45-year-old woman, who underwent a kidney transplant operation last month at King Hussein Medical Centre, is doing well and rapidly returning to normal health, according to Dr. Mohammad Al Lawzi, head of the centre's kidney section.

Hospital sources told the Jordan Times that Mrs. Taleb will be discharged soon.

Mrs. Taleb received her new kidney from Khaled Al Hindawi, who died in a road accident.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Lawzi said that the patient's kidneys had been malfunctioning for nearly eight years and she had been undergoing dialysis treatment twice weekly during that period. He added that the successful transplant has made a considerable contribution towards her recovery.

Kidney transplant operations have been conducted in Jordan since 1972, when a Jordanian team became the first in the Middle East region to perform such operations, and since then the King Hussein Medical Centre has been receiving kidney patients for treatment and transplant operations in addition to Jordan, Dr. Lawzi said.

Dr. Daoud Hanania, who supervised the transplant on Mrs. Taleb was at the head of the team which performed the first operation in 1972, Dr. Lawzi added.

105 kidney transplant operations have been carried out in Jordan thus far and all were 100 per cent successful, said Dr. Lawzi.

A kidney transplant operation in Jordan costs around JD 2,500, but in Britain it is £35,000 and in the United States it costs nearly \$70,000, according to Dr. Lawzi.

He estimated the number of kidney patients in Jordan at 150 and said that there is dire need for kidney donors.

Mrs. Taleb, who was present at the interview, said she was grateful to the team of doctors who performed the operation and was feeling better every day.

The relatives of Mr. Hindawi also donated his heart to another patient, and the heart transplant was also conducted by Dr. Hanania and his team at King Hussein Medical Centre.

## Special education workshop opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — A week-long educational workshop on special education opened in Amman Sunday.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) organised the workshop, in which educators from the Ministry of Education and specialists from the Ministry of Labour and Social Development are participating.

The workshop will focus on subjects related to special education curricula and in particular the methods and training of special teachers for the task, according to Mr. Atiyeh Mahnuq, director of UNRWA's educational department.

Education accounts for about two thirds of the programmes provided by the UNRWA, which runs schools, clinics, and relief operations for refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## Amman suburbs to function independently

AMMAN (Petra) — Bader and Ras Al Ain, two suburbs of Amman, which were under the

direct administration of Amman Municipality in terms of public services have been given autonomous status, and will henceforth function independently.

Each suburb will have staff, equipment, and operations independent from Amman Municipality in view of the need to expand and improve public services, according to a statement issued by Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh. He said he has delegated Yusuf Al Majali to serve as director for Bader region and Mr. Taha Al Hataheh as director of Ras Al Ain area.

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## Jordan celebrates new Hijri year today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has issued a statement urging Muslims to return to religion and abide by Islam's religious teachings and principles. It said that Islam should serve as an incentive for people to work for liberating Jerusalem and the holy places in Palestine.

In its statement, issued on the eve of the New Hijri Year (Islamic calendar), the Ministry said that the occasion should not only prompt preachers to relate the story of the Prophet Mohammad's emigration to Medina, but that the meaning of this movement should be translated into a renewal of the Muslims' pledge before God to pursue the march in the footsteps of the Prophet, in a holy war, in good deeds and in solidarity in the face of common enemies.

The Hijri (the emigration of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina) changed the history of the Arabs and the whole world, because it marked the end of injustice and persecution against the Prophet by Juraish, the Prophet's tribe in Mecca, the statement said.

It added: "It was when the Prophet arrived in Medina and was welcomed by his companions that preparations were made for propagating Islam and launching campaigns for achieving that end. It was then that the Prophet began to build the first mosque and to lay the foundation for an Islamic society to which justice, equality and security should prevail."

On Sunday, the eve of the New Hijri Year, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs held a celebration at Al Hussein Mosque in Amman. A number of prominent religious men and other Jordanian personalities spoke at the ceremony about the meaning of Hijri and the lesson to be learnt from

the Prophet's struggles against the enemies of Islam.

In observance of Hijri, all government departments and public institutions will remain closed on Monday.

The Royal Court announced it received cables of good wishes addressed to His Majesty King Hussein from senior government officials and high-ranking army officers. The cables also voiced support for the King's policies designed to achieve solidarity among Arab countries and find a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Palestine problem.

Among those sending cables were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fayed, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Islamic Chief Justice Mohammad Mheilan, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and representatives of public and private organisations in the country.

## Arab Thought Forum to debate 'security in the Middle East'

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — More than 45 Arab and Foreign intellectuals, renowned researchers and professors will gather here on Wednesday to launch two days of deliberations on "security in the Middle East", the second session in a series of Euro-Arab dialogue organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF).

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who is chairman of the ATF, will deliver the session's opening speech on Thursday. He will preside over the concluding session on Friday.

The ATF earlier cooperated with the Club of Rome and its Spanish chapter in convening a seminar in Seville which discussed Arab-European cooperation on "Arab food security". ATF Secretary General Sa'ad Eddine Ibrahim said in an interview.

During their deliberations on Middle East security, Jordanian, Arab, and European participants will discuss regional and external factors in Middle East security and they will tackle future outlooks on Middle East security and the role of European countries within this frame.

Dr. Ibrahim, a veteran of contemporary Arab thought, told the Jordan Times that ATF was established in 1981, following a meeting in Aqaba between Prince Hassan and 35 Arab scientists and intellectuals, in order to assess current developments and the future outlook for the Arab World in a rapidly changing international environment.

The following are the ATF's aims and objectives as stated by the organisation's information booklet:

1- Development of contemporary Arab thought with regard to the basic issues facing the Arab World, and intensifying public awareness of and concern with these issues. Particular attention is

focused on Arab unity and common Arab concerns, within a framework that synthesises Arab culture, heritage, and modern values.

2- To study the economic, social and cultural links within the Arab nation and with other developing regions, with the object of strengthening dialogue with them, and promoting cooperation and serving common interests.

3- To formulate a consistent Arab point of view towards international development that are based on by international fora and organisations. In this context, ATF is attempting to make a distinct contribution to establish a new international order which would set international relations on a just and equal basis to foster close economic complementarity.

4- To build communication bridges between intellectual leaders and decision makers in the Arab World in order to ensure that public policies are based on sound and solid grounds and to promote popular participation in implementing these policies.

In light of the above mentioned objectives, Dr. Ibrahim stated that ATF's programmes of action have been strongly linked with the organisation's objectives and in this context ATF has three major programmes: "Inter-Arab dialogue, Arab-international dialogue and long-term research studies."

Dr. Ibrahim further explained that ATF has devoted all its effort to bring together all Arab intellectuals, scholars, scientists, thinkers and decision makers to enhance inter-Arab dialogue.

Citing examples of inter-Arab dialogues that have already started, he said "we have series of discussions on the role of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Arab unity and how to bridge the communication gap between Arab decision makers and thought leaders."

"We are also planning to hold a series of workshops and discussions on: advanced technology, the possibility of using Arab satellite for educational and cultural purposes, Islamic politics and National Security of the Arab World in the 1990s."

Another of ATF's programmes is a long-term research programme regarding the Arab World's future based on socio-economic development, security and advanced technology.

Regarding ATF's third programme, Dr. Ibrahim said ATF has organised numerous Arab international dialogues in which international counterparts associations and thinkers of the world participated.

The Arab international dialogue programme included an Arab-European dialogue, an Arab-African dialogue, an Arab-North American dialogue and an Arab-South Asian dialogue.

"Next year ATF plans to have an Arab dialogue with East Asia, Latin America and the Soviet Bloc," he said.

Dr. Ibrahim explained that ATF has accorded scientific research and objective studies special care by giving priority to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, Arab food security and common self-dependence, Arab scientific policy and the role of Arab youth in defining their future.

Dr. Ibrahim, who was professor of political sociology at the American University of Cairo (AUC) before he was appointed as ATF Secretary General in July 1985, said that the organisation did not face any major financial problem since it is funded through membership fees, personal donations and institutional donations.

However, since ATF is a non-government organisation, "its financial resources fluctuate between a year and another," he said.

## PSD preparing for 5-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) is in the process of drawing up a comprehensive five-year plan to modernise the Kingdom's public security system. The new system will utilise the latest technologies in the fields of communication, transportation, information collection, crime lab techniques, and operations management, according to PSD Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

In a lecture he delivered to the Amman Rotary Club last week at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Lt. Gen. Majali stressed the importance of public security in establishing the secure and stable atmosphere required for the achievement of society's aspirations.

In defining the concept of security, Lt. Gen. Majali said the public security system can be considered as the guardian of all social practices or one of the major partners in this task, in view of its responsibilities and duties in maintaining judicial and administrative control. Its primary concern is to ensure that social behaviours are in harmony with law by taking measures necessary to promote respect for the legitimacy of law.

This, he said, is one of the aspects of the legal state, which has replaced the "law of the jungle" from which humanity as a whole has suffered very much in the past. Hence, there was a need for the establishment of security and the

application of law.

Lt. Gen. Majali also said that fighting crime is only one of the many responsibilities of Jordan's security forces.

The public security system aims to serve Jordanians by helping to solve disputes among them as well as tackling any misunderstanding between citizens and government employees. The PSD also aids by providing people with information about conditions in the Jordanian society.

Lt. Gen. Majali noted that the public security has an important social role, since it performs a major task in the rehabilitation and reform of criminals.

The public security system is also involved in cultural information, sports and humanitarian activities. Therefore the duties of the contemporary police are increasing day by day and are not confined to combating crimes, but cover all aspects of life, Lt. Gen. Majali said.

Attention is being paid to the removal of obstacles obstructing positive and balanced cooperation between policemen and citizens through creating an atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect between the citizen and the policeman, because this is one of the prerequisites for applying the thoughts and trends characterising the new concept of security, he added.

Lt. Gen. Majali maintained that the new concept did not arise out of a vacuum, because the experiences of the developed countries in this field have reinforced

the tendency toward the new role if the Public Security Department wants to take its proper place in society.

The Jordanian experience also shows that our public security system is capable of shouldering great responsibilities.

Lt. Gen. Majali said that the public security forces should continue this march and prepare itself for the new stage with its new and contemporary thought and increasing aspirations and responsibilities, which are primarily designed to serve the Jordanian people.

The new thoughts and responsibilities require that the objectives and the philosophy of the organisation be reconsidered, he added.

Lt. Gen. Majali said that the priority should be given to the modernisation of the public security system, not in terms of equipment and operations only, but also in terms of manpower and the provision of necessary training in all areas with the aim of developing measures to raise the standard of performance.

To aid in the development of the comprehensive five-year plan, Lt. Gen. Majali said that he has ordered the formation of committees to provide recommendations on organisation, training, equipment, communications, armament, investigation, guidance, machinery, clothing, and food. A committee has also been formed to consider the security needs in Amman.





# Jordan Times

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## Step for Sudan

THE CABINET has just announced that Jordan will soon send a medical team to Sudan to help in the treatment of drought victims, and will also dispatch specialists to help Sudan in operating its oil refinery.

The announcement which came close on the heel of a visit to Sudan by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who is also co-chairman of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, clearly reflects Jordan's sympathy with the Sudanese people in their ordeal, and in the face of hardships and the effects of drought and famine that have plagued the country for over two years.

By taking the step Jordan, with its very limited resources, is setting an example to the richer Arab countries to extend a helping hand to their brothers who are now facing great suffering and starvation.

Reports that have been coming out of Sudan say the situation there is indeed appalling. One report in the London Times said that at least one child dies every two and a half minutes, that is 553 a day, due to malnutrition, following the long span of drought that hit their regions and the wide-spread famine that ensued. According to that report, thousands among those who abandoned their homes in Kordofan province are facing death unless immediate supplies of wheat, milk and other basic supplies are sent in.

All reports about the plight of the drought-stricken Sudan and its victims have been filed by foreign humanitarian and charitable societies which have made arrangements to dispatch relief supplies to Sudan. In fact, the whole of Sudan, a country of 20 million people, is now reeling under serious economic and social conditions brought about by 16 years of the negligence and chaos that marked the rule of the Numeiri regime. World organisations, like UNICEF and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), shocked at the situation prevailing in Sudan and 13 other African nations, issued repeated appeals to world nations to offer help and save drought and famine victims. So far, no serious effort has been made on the Arab level to aid these victims, and, with the exception of one or two, no Arab country has sent in relief and medical supplies to alleviate the sufferings of their brethren in the black continent. The pitiable state of the Sudanese refugees does not tolerate any further hesitation, and calls for immediate action.

For its part, Jordan has taken a small step forward to guide others; and let us hope that charitable and philanthropic societies in the Arab World could take another in the same direction to help their brethren in adversity.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Arab solidarity

KING HUSSEIN's talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo Saturday came before the leaders' planned visits to the United States to meet with President Reagan.

They have met in order to unify their countries' positions at those two separate meetings with the American president so that the Arab views will have a more impressive impact on Washington.

The meeting in Cairo reflects the two leaders' determination to make Washington hear the Arab views and take meaningful action for the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The consultations between the two leaders come amidst fast moving events in the region and demonstrate Egypt's determination to support the Jordanian stand vis a vis Arab and regional issues and in talks with the U.S. administration.

There is no doubt that the Egyptian-Jordanian summit has touched on the current moves to end differences between Arab states and issues of mutual concern. But the meeting, most importantly, manifested solidarity between the two countries at a time when the Arab nation is confronted with serious challenges and external threats.

### Al Dustour: Seeking U.S. help

THE DEVELOPMENTS in the Middle East, the projected meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers and Israel's measures against the Arab people in Palestine make it incumbent on the Arab nation to take steps towards reviving initiatives for establishing peace.

Saturday's summit meeting in Cairo between King Hussein and President Mubarak was one step towards achieving that end. Both leaders are to meet President Reagan in Washington shortly, and it was only natural for them to hold consultations on the subjects to be raised with the American leader and to unify their stands with regard to peace initiatives.

Of course, the two leaders have discussed regional questions, efforts to reconcile Arab states and bilateral cooperation, but they focused their attention on rallying world powers into breaking the deadlock in the current situation in the Middle East.

The two leaders are no doubt exerting intensified effort to make the United States take a more balanced attitude, and end its hesitation about embarking on meaningful endeavours to establish peace.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Mediation's fruitful signs

NO ONE CAN deny that the Arab League mediation committee, now engaged in efforts to end inter-Arab differences, has made some progress towards achieving that end.

Initial results indicate that the committee's mission has been going on well and that positive steps towards re-establishing solidarity among Arab countries have been made.

Jordan has always called on Arab countries to forego their differences and side disputes, and to mobilise their efforts and their resources for the common cause.

Jordan has called for Arab summit meetings where all issues could be discussed in a suitable atmosphere and at the highest level, as Jordan has always sought pan-Arab unity and joint action.

No one can deny that the Arab mediation committee has a vital role to play at this stage, and at a time when the Arab nation is confronted with serious challenges by aggressors and by external forces.

The current pitiable situation must come to an end and strength should replace weakness within Arab ranks.

# Mrs. Thatcher's visit to Jordan is significant, but will it be a watershed for British policy on Mideast?

By P.V. Vivekanand

AMMAN — Middle East peace efforts are expected to figure high in talks that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will have with Jordanian leaders this week, but it is improbable that the British premier would come up with any proposal to break the deadlock in the process activated by the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

However, it is significant that when Mrs. Thatcher arrives here on Wednesday, she would be marking the first-ever visit to Jordan by a British prime minister. The visit in itself is seen as a symbolic gesture of British support for Jordan's efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem, which owes its origins to the then British colonial power in 1948 and as far back as the Balfour Declaration of 1917.

British leaders have always been treading a calculated path in issues related to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It was the permanent British delegate to the United Nations, Lord Caradon, who, in concert with the Jordanian delegate, drafted Security Council Resolution 242 in 1967. However, Lord Caradon himself conceded later that the U.N. document had left some vital points ambiguous and that it needs to be expanded.

Britain has also been very careful in handling Middle East resolutions at the Security Council. More often than not, it abstained from voting on resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian plight.

In any event, Mrs. Thatcher appears to be the most well-informed British prime minister on the Middle East. His Majesty King Hussein, a frequent visitor to Britain, has always made it a point to meet the prime minister during his trips and to brief her on the developments in the Palestinian problem.

Mrs. Thatcher, like all previous British government leaders, has pledged support for efforts to solve the Middle East conflict through peaceful means but, barring Resolution 242, London has not come up with any formula that would give substance to the efforts. It has always opted for a supportive role in such efforts and political observers here do not find any reason for Mrs. Thatcher to propose anything new.

Though she welcomed the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 as a "constructive move", the British leader stopped short of approving a visit to London by a joint Jordan-PLO delegation which sought to explain the agreement to the British government. Some observers here believe that Mrs. Thatcher was apprehensive of internal protests by pro-Israeli British politicians and also wanted to maintain Britain's non-too-close involvement in any Mideast peace process.

Some other observers contradict the argument. "Britain and the Arab World are perfectly aware that pushing London around would not achieve anything," says one. "At the same time, the logical action for Mrs. Thatcher is to declare Britain's full-fledged support for the Middle East peace process and promise to exert efforts in Washington to relent on its insistence that the next American move should be coupled with an undertaking that direct Arab-Israeli negotiations would be the next step in the peace process."

After a meeting with King Hussein in June following his talks

Mrs. Thatcher might have also wanted to ascertain what the accord could come up with, in terms of American involvement, before committing Britain even to the slightest degree, some other observers say.

However, Mrs. Thatcher may not be able to maintain such a British role and still keep all cards to herself during the two-day visit to Jordan this week. "Mrs. Thatcher will have to make the British position loud and clear this time," says one observer. "The first person to realise it is Mrs. Thatcher herself. Britain has been following Mideast developments from a vantage point but it is no longer possible, for Jordan and most Arab countries expect London to shoulder its responsibility this time."

Some other observers contradict the argument. "Britain and the Arab World are perfectly aware that pushing London around would not achieve anything," says one. "At the same time, the logical action for Mrs. Thatcher is to declare Britain's full-fledged support for the Middle East peace process and promise to exert efforts in Washington to relent on its insistence that the next American move should be coupled with an undertaking that direct Arab-Israeli negotiations would be the next step in the peace process."

After a meeting with King Hussein in June following his talks

with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington, Mrs. Thatcher said she supported Jordan's initiatives for peace — which was taken to mean the Feb. 11 agreement — but expressed reservations over the proposal for an international conference. She contended that any Soviet involvement in Middle East diplomacy would only complicate the process.

Mrs. Thatcher has also been reported as rejecting Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's contention that the PLO had no role in the peace process. She was said to have pointed out to Mr. Shamir that the reactivated peace process was a direct result of the Jordan-PLO agreement and it would be illogical to rule out the PLO, which the Palestinian people have designated as their sole legitimate representative. Britain's acceptance of the PLO's role in Mideast peace efforts was evident in its support for the European Community's Venice Declaration of June 1980 which explicitly stated that the PLO should be involved in any effort for solving the Palestinian problem.

A clearer and more well-defined British stand on the current Middle East peace process seems certain to emerge with the visit of Mrs. Thatcher to Jordan. Furthermore, Mrs. Thatcher's talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo prior to her arrival here should also be instrumental in convincing the British premier of the need to adopt a more active stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mrs. Thatcher, in an interview with an Egyptian newspaper, said this week that she was "deeply disappointed" at the failure of efforts to agree on the Palestinian side in a joint delegation with Jordan for preliminary talks with the U.S. She indicated that she would discuss the issue, which is one of the elements blocking the peace process getting off the ground, with President Mubarak and King Hussein during her visit.

Apparently, Britain had hoped that the U.S. would make some concession in its insistence that no American official would meet with any member of the PLO until the organisation fulfils Washington's condition that it recognise Israel's right to exist. Furthermore, it would have also cleared the way for Britain to give the green light to a joint Jordan-PLO delegation to visit London for talks with British government officials on the Feb. 11 agreement. Such a meeting might not serve the purpose of rallying British support behind the proposal for an international conference, but would have indicated a stronger British interest in Mideast peace efforts.

King Hussein's talks with President Mubarak on Saturday, two

days before the British prime minister was expected in Cairo, also seemed to signal Arab expectations for an enhanced British role in the quest for peace in the Mideast. In any event, Mrs. Thatcher is sure to encounter appeals and requests for such a role, but it remains to be seen whether the prime minister would commit herself in to anything specific. Rather, the Conservative Party leader might opt to tell the Jordanian and Egyptian leaders that Britain preferred to work for Mideast peace from within the framework of the European Community.

No much to the political aspects of the British premier's visit to Jordan. In the field of bilateral relations between the United Kingdom and Jordan, there seems to be much bipartite scope for cooperation. Trade between the two countries registered about £200 million in 1984 and there are a number of bilateral cooperation agreements which hold out promised strengthened ties.

With the American dollar maintaining its strength, most Jordanian businessmen and the government itself have turned to British goods in the last 18-month period. Dozens of contracts are reportedly pending and the British premier's visit should clear the atmosphere for the deals to come through.

The writer is on the staff of the Jordan Times.

## Why has Lebanon been forsaken?

By Mohammed S. Dajani

MY LEBANESE friend Najib was a talented person, witty, one of those people who, once known, are hard to forget. He was full of life and energy, and his philosophy was correspondingly positive and simple: "Life is a feast; enjoy it." On most important issues, his views were pragmatic. "It is a great learning experience to join an army," he commented apropos the military-draft issue. "It gives one the opportunity to serve his country, help rid the world of warmongers, and make the universe a safer place to live. But as for me, I will have to be drafted." We used to laugh at such comments, and especially at the way Najib pronounced them.

Once a policeman stopped us. Najib had been speeding. The policeman was rude and obnoxious. Yet, as we were taking off after paying the fine, Najib shouted after him: "I pray to God you go to heaven!"

I corrected him: "To hell, you mean."

"No," he answered. "To heaven, I'm afraid if he goes to hell, he won't like it and come back."

Thinking about Najib now, the good times we had together fill me with pain rather than happy remembrance. I no longer find his anecdotes humorous, for my friend is buried somewhere in the Lebanon he loved, in an unmarked grave that has no name or flowers to remind the world of the kind person he was.

The day I was told we had lost him seems like yesterday. It was an early warm Sunday morning in April 1979. I was just sitting down to breakfast in my small apartment in Ras Beirut when the doorbell rang. It was too early for anyone to come calling, especially on Sunday. I opened the door to find two strange faces gazing at me. One of the men, a tall, heavy build, asked: "Can we come in?"

"Sure," I answered without thinking to ask why, or who they were. They sat down silently, wondering which of them should speak first. I offered them coffee, but they declined and insisted I proceed with my breakfast. I figured that if what they had to say could wait, then it must not be terribly important. I finished my breakfast; then one of the men asked me when was the last time I saw Najib. I told him that we had had dinner with some friends a few nights previously. Najib had just bought a new car, and we had gone for a ride to the seashore.

The big man hesitated, but his small companion decided to get it over with. "Sorry, but we have reason to believe that Najib is dead," he said. "He was kidnapped two nights ago on the 'green line' checkpoint by unknown gunmen. Last night someone delivered this silver bracelet to us. Do you recognize it?" He handed me a silver band inscribed with some kufi designs. I immediately recognised the script that said: "If God is not here, where is He?" On the back was written the date when Najib's 17-year-old sister Tamara who

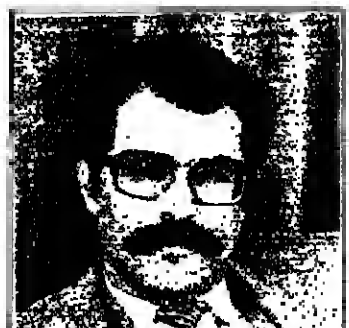
had been killed by a sniper's bullet. Blood stains on the bracelet had been deliberately allowed to remain.

I was shocked. I did not even know Najib was missing. My visitors said that he was picked up at the checkpoint dividing east from west Beirut during one of the endless series of ceasefires that had the bad habit of infusing people with a sense of false security. In a few days we would have celebrated his 23rd birthday.

The three of us broke the news to Najib's parents. His mother sat with sad, vacant eyes, murmuring to herself: "Why? Just why?" No one had an answer, and she expected none. Watching her, I remembered the lines of John Donne's sonnet:

*Death be not proud, though some have called thee  
Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so.*

The Lebanese situation continued to deteriorate. I decided to



Mohammed S. Dajani

even drafted, a war that still rages on, swallowing many other Najibs and Tamars in its fierce voracity.

Why has Lebanon been forsaken?

Mohammed S. Dajani is author of *The Meaning of Kahlil Gibran (1982)*, co-author of *Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience (1983)*, and *Economic Diplomacy: Embargo Leverage and World Politics*. He contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

## Pretoria's offer not up to black aims

By Arlik Bachar

Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — A move to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks is significant but still far from meeting the angry black majority's fundamental goal of equality, political analysts say.

The move, announced Tuesday by president P.W. Botha, directly affects four million blacks who live in South Africa proper but became aliens in their native land under an apartheid law making them citizens of so-called tribal "homelands".

Botha also promised to negotiate with the homeland governments over dual citizenship for the five million blacks actually living within the impoverished mini-states.

Academic analysts contemplating the long-term future of apartheid regard the move as a major concession by Botha, who is facing unprecedented world political and economic pressure to abolish the country's system of racial segregation.

"The move is very significant, by far the most important so far," said professor Robert Schrire, a political scientist at Cape Town University.

But political analysts say the change does not meet the aspirations of the country's 23 million blacks, who make up 73 per cent of South Africa's population, for a share in power.

The homelands were devised on the basis of the ideas of the founders of apartheid, who envisaged a South Africa reserved for whites surrounded by satellite states for the black tribes.

These ideas are now under heavy attack both inside South Africa, where nearly 700 people have died in 20 months of anti-apartheid rioting, and externally, through limited sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Community.

Pretoria can claim, with justification, that many apartheid laws have recently been erased from the statute book, prohibition of inter-racial sex and marriage has gone. So have segregation of public parks, toilets and lifts.

But for blacks, the old order remains the same — no parliamentary representation, severe restrictions on movements and a resulting cycle of poverty from which few escape.

Analysts say Botha's latest move puts a moral onus on his ruling National Party, which has terminated apartheid after coming to power in 1948, to give substance to pledges on future black political rights.

But, said Schrire, the nationalists have traditionally been "extremely reluctant to give up on an irrevocable basis any of their powers."

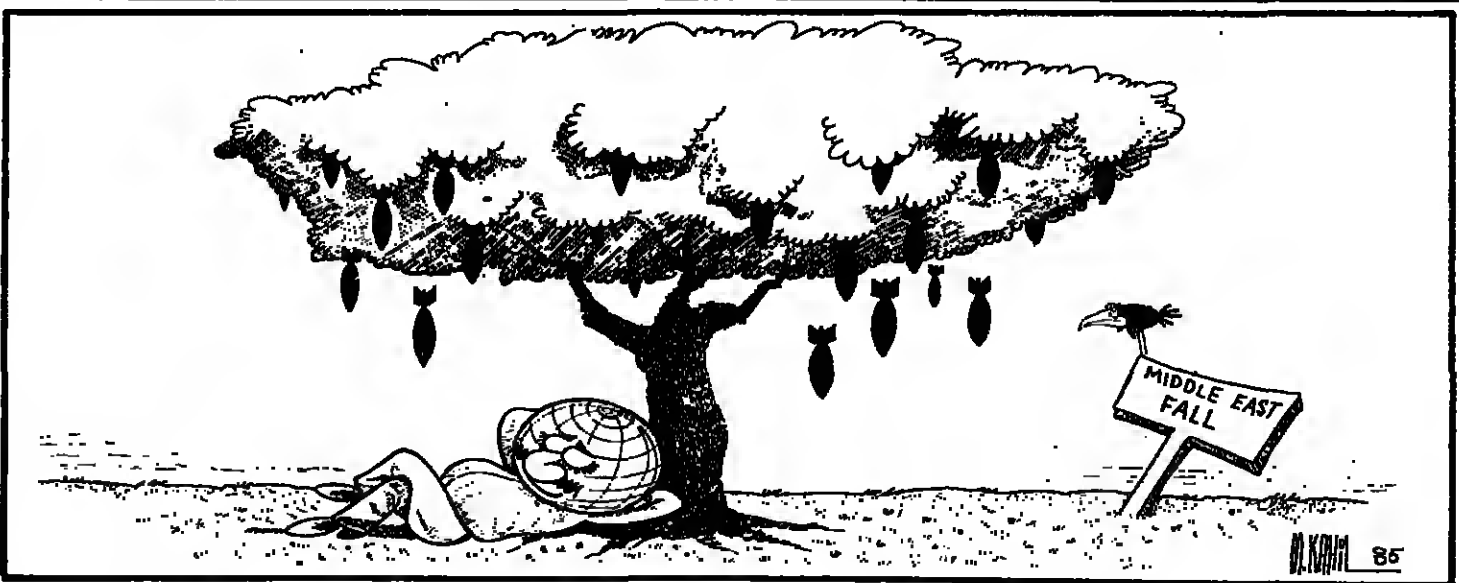
The government, despite obvious concern at international criticism and sanctions, is engaged in a delicate balancing act for fear of alienating its power base among hardline Afrikaners.

Schrire said the National Party had to convince its supporters that the recent apartheid reforms, regarded by local whites as a major upheaval, were producing results.

Pointing to the vehement rejection by black leaders of virtually every change of apartheid which has been introduced, Schrire said: "Whites see what they regard as major concessions being thrown back by angry blacks."

Analysts trying to assess where the government is headed say there is no indication the whites in power are contemplating any move that might jeopardise their hold on state affairs.

Government opponents and press editorials have suggested that the National Party, trying to cope with political and financial crises never encountered before, is handling problems as they emerge and has no clear vision of the road to follow.



## Contadora boosts hopes in Managua

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuter

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's left-wing leaders hope that a revived Latin American peace initiative for Central America will shield them from direct U.S. attack.

But not even the most optimistic of officials expect the efforts of eight Latin American countries will end the war being waged by U.S.-backed insurgents against the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Foreign ministers of the eight met in the Colombian resort of Cartagena last month and issued a fresh appeal for an end to the use of force to solve the problems of Central America.

The Sandinistas have frequently predicted that in the absence of major gains by the insurgents, the Reagan administration will eventually resort to direct military intervention to crush the government here.

"We cannot be certain that Reagan will not invade," vice President Sergio Ramirez said in a recent interview with Reuters.

But the Cartagena meeting showed that the United States would have to pay an extremely high political price.

The meeting was the first between the "Contadora" countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — and a newly-formed support group made up of Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Uruguay.

Named after the Panamanian island where its leaders first met in January, 1983, the Contadora group has been trying to convince the countries of Central America to sign a peace pact for the turbulent region.

Considered all but dead after more than two years of frustrated efforts, the Contadora initiative was revived earlier this year with the formation of the support group.

Ramirez described the Cartagena meeting as "Contadora's finest hour". President Daniel Ortega said it signalled the emergence of a united Latin American front opposed to Washington's policies in Central America.

Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga said Contadora was "a wall of containment" that would make a direct U.S. attack on Nicaragua difficult.

Washington has consistently denied it is planning direct intervention but last May, U.S. reports quoted President Reagan as saying in a secret report to Congress that use of U.S. troops in Nicaragua must be "recognised as an eventual option... if other policy options fail."

Such options range from arming and financing insurgent groups now estimated to total 14,000 men to steadily mounting economic pressure since Reagan took office in 1981 and declared he would "draw the line against Communism" in Central America.

In May, Washington imposed an embargo on trade with Nicaragua, adding to the problems of an economy already bled white by the insurgent war. According to Sandinista figures, almost half of the national budget is now spent on defence.

Washington's conflict with Nicaragua is based on the premise that the Sandinistas have established a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship whose central purpose is to export revolution to the rest of Central America on behalf of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

None of the Reagan administration's European allies fully share this view, and many Latin

American governments have reservations to what they see as U.S. emphasis on the gun rather than the olive branch.

The Cartagena communique contained a pointed reference to the eight countries' "conviction that the problems of Central America cannot be solved by force."

Diplomats in Central America say the Cartagena gathering produced little, if anything, that had not been said before in a string of Contadora statements which had no visible effect on the guerrilla wars of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

But the Sandinistas now feel that the Contadora initiative has shifted into a new gear.

"In Cartagena, you had the representatives of Latin America's most populous countries, all with democratic governments, insistent on peaceful solutions," Ramirez said.

"This raises the political price of direct U.S. intervention."

Though the Sandinistas have been encouraged by the expansion of the Contadora process, they are clearly concerned about Reagan's growing success in winning hearts and minds in the U.S. Congress.



## South Africa revisited

Bernard Simon, *Financial Times* correspondent in Toronto, returned recently to South Africa on holiday. Born and brought up there, he describes his impressions of a country in a state of turmoil.

SOUTH AFRICA does to your emotions what a roller coaster does to your stomach. In a two-week holiday, I have many times tumbled into sick despair only to find some small incident yanking my spirits up again towards hope and optimism.

Is there any hope for racial harmony in a country where a young English-speaking conscript casually displays a swastika carved into the sole of his shoe? Perhaps there is, when you are told of the Durban priest who refuses to don a military uniform when he ministers to "the boys on the border" arguing that he also has to consider the feelings of his black parishioners.

On the one hand, the news that four white hoodlums are standing trial in a Western Transvaal farming town charged with raping a black woman, then burying her alive in the boot of a car, suggests that little has changed. On the other, when you see a group of boisterous Afrikaans civil servants from Bloemfontein step aside in an aircraft aisle to allow a black woman to disembark ahead of them, you know that for South Africa, that's progress.

Confusion is the over-riding emotion: You keep asking yourself whether it is realistic to expect that the specks of light will ultimately grow strong enough to dissolve the darkness, or whether white South Africans merely pounce on every scrap of encouragement, no matter how small, just because they don't want to face up to an uncertain future.

Confusion surfaces in many ways. Ask a black worker about events in the townships and the first response is usually a sad shake of a bowed head.

Among whites, conversation turns to politics even sooner than usual (it never has taken long in South Africa), but the arguments are invariably inconclusive: Will sanctions push the government towards speedier reform? How far and how fast should President P.W. Botha move? How much fur-

ther will property prices fall?

And, perhaps the subject raised most often at suburban dinner tables these days, should one emigrate to Australia, Canada, the U.S. or Britain? The Australian embassy in Pretoria gets so many enquiries that telephone callers now hear a recorded message giving a list of occupations in demand, such as pastry chef, furniture polisher and economist.

Noble peace prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu is a constant topic of conversation and controversy. An elderly white Anglican minister refuses to talk about the bishop because "I gave up swearing many years ago". But Bishop Tutu had the ladies at a Johannesburg retirement home eating out of his hand after enquiring about their families and the correct spelling of their surnames.

In more serious vein, a leading political observer wonders how long the bishop, without a real power base, can remain a credible force across the wide gulf separating race groups and ideologies. For the moment, he is one of the few people in the country who appears to enjoy respect from a significant cross-section of both blacks and whites.

That there are so few others is a reminder of the nationalist government's success in building a high wall between the races, making sure that leaders on one side have little credibility on the other. The consequences of this policy were apparent recently. While black urban community leaders were rejecting secret advances to open a dialogue with Pretoria, Mr. Botha descended by helicopter on KwaNdebele, one of the most wretched and discredited of the black homelands, for a "summit" with the chief minister.

Optimists were able to find a silver lining even to such apparent insensitivity, however, arguing that Mr. Botha may be preparing the homeland leaders for major new concessions to urban blacks. There is deep concern that the current upheavals will further

undermine the moderate middle ground in South African politics. Black trade unions, in the vanguard of the reform process since the late 1970s, are now seeing their influence in the townships eroded by more radical community groups.

Bishop Tutu has warned that his own authority over angry young blacks is waning. What would have been significant race policy reforms a year ago may now be interpreted as meagre concessions under domestic and international pressure.

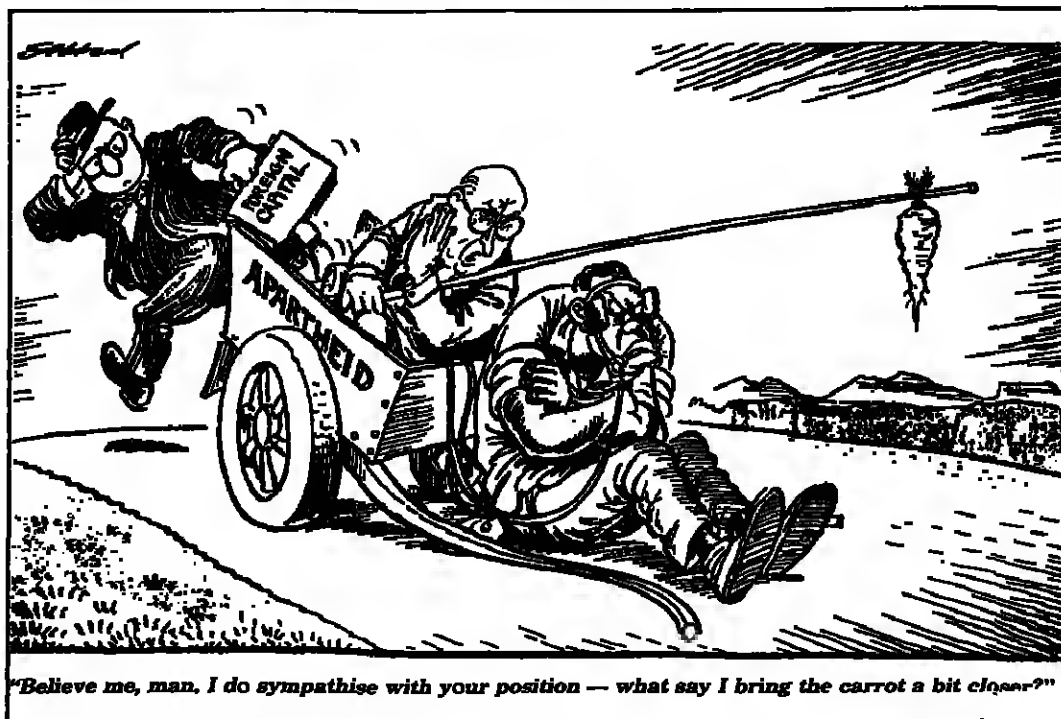
One of the saddest discoveries for a South African returning home is that family and friends know less about the turmoil in their country than millions of newspaper readers and television watchers in North America and Europe.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation's (SABC) coverage of the unrest is a disgrace and a tragedy. It has ensured that the vast majority of whites have no appreciation at all of the depth of bitterness and frustration among their black countrymen, nor of the brutal tactics used by the police to put down violence in the townships. Tensions between the police and the more circumspect Defence Force go unreported.

The SABC has mastered the techniques of propaganda — reporting government reaction to news events rather than the events themselves, providing ample coverage of the damage done by township mobs, but no reporting of police chasing, whipping and shooting blacks. The crumbs of "favourable" comment on sanctions, the state of emergency and the strength of the economy are picked up while the torrent of not-so-good news is almost ignored.

After 10 days in the country, it came as no surprise that the SABC gave greater prominence to Mr. Botha's homeland visits than to the deaths and destruction in Durban.

The BBC and the Voice of America would do all South Africans a great favour by setting up powerful medium-wave or FM transmitters in Botswana, Lesotho



or Swaziland. Foreign embassies could help bring a broader perspective to events in the townships by actively distributing news on South Africa published abroad to universities, libraries, community groups and even companies and sports clubs.

The Rand Daily Mail (RDM), the liberal newspaper closed earlier this year, is sorely missed. Its replacement — *Business Day* — is aimed, in the words of its editor-in-chief, at "matriculated millionaires". Thousands of other former RDM readers have been pushed into the clutches of the stridently right-wing *Citizen*.

Any visitor to South Africa who wants to read the other side of the story should make a point of taking the black-oriented papers, the *Sowetan* and *City Press*. On the other side of the coin, it's a relief to find that a Toronto newspaper's headline in mid-July that "South Africa's streets run deep in blood" gives a misleading impression. White South Africa may be in a state of shock but it is not in a state of siege.

Although some Johannesburg restaurants have fitted security locks on their doors, the areas outside the troubled townships remain remarkably calm. Black workers and domestic servants still arrive on time each morning. For

whites rugby, tennis and bridge matches continue as before.

The observation by a colleague several years ago that "it all seems so normal" still applies to the average white family. Even in a relatively small community like the diamond mining centre of Kimberley, whites' only clue that something is amiss is word that members of the local Defence Force commando have been summoned for township duty.

Seen from Johannesburg or Cape Town, the sanctions now looming against South Africa are more of a challenge than a threat. A senior manager of a foreign-owned electronics company enthusiastically describes his participation in a government-sponsored project for the local manufacture of computer hardware.

An engineer employed by one of several sanctions-busting front companies set up by the Defence Force can no longer travel to Britain since Pretoria's refusal last year to return four of his colleagues for trial in the U.K. on arms smuggling charges. But his travels elsewhere continue, without his family knowing where he goes.

Yet the calm and bravado are only one side of the coin. A rash of sales in clothing and furniture

shops, the black urchins and beggars hanging around suburban shopping malls and the half-empty restaurants at lunch time are reminders that the country is passing through its deepest recession in half a century.

Businessmen's political antennae have become more sensitive as the trouble in the townships starts to have a direct impact on their income statements. The boycotts of white businesses in the Eastern Cape are the best-known example, but there are others with potentially wider repercussions.

A shoe manufacturer grumbles that the weak rand would help push up exports to the U.S., were it not for American regulations which require a "Made in South Africa" label on every shoe. A packaging company's South African roots recently forced it to abort a proposed acquisition in North America.

One furniture retailer complains that the damage caused by the recession is compounded by the difficulty of repossessing unpaid-for articles in the strife-torn townships — perhaps a case of divine justice when one recalls the long exploitations of uneducated black buyers by some unscrupulous white merchants — *Financial Times* News feature.

## Randa Habibi

### Nuisance news

IT IS BECOMING more and more frustrating and boring to watch the late show on JTV. Not that the programmes are bad. On the contrary, channel six usually offers good and diversified programmes.

In fact, the problem lies with the news. While watching a feature film or a thriller or a play on channel 6, the programme is invariably interrupted by the 11 p.m. news bulletin in Arabic. The bulletin not just a news of the day as news summary; is in fact a full-fledged news broadcast.

Quite often, one has to wait for 15 to 20 minutes in order to watch the last five minutes of the film or play that is being screened.

This is ridiculous, if not outright nonsense for the viewer. In my opinion, the ideal solution for this problem is to scrap altogether the news in Arabic at 11 p.m. since the foreign channel broadcasts several other news bulletins, at 7 p.m. (in French), at 7:30 p.m. (in Hebrew), at 8 p.m. (in Arabic) and at 10 p.m. (in English). One must admit these are more than enough for approximately 6 hours of television programmes every evening.

It is understandable that viewers of channel 3 get the news in Arabic at 11 as they only had one news cast at eight. But, again, reading news headlines should be sufficient for channel 6 viewers who do not need the complete broadcast.

What is not understandable though is why JTV should stick to a fixed time for this last news broadcast. Surely JTV can wait for the end of a programme and then present the news, say at 11:10 p.m. or 11:30 p.m., depending on the length of the last show.

This solution would at least help those who videotape some late programmes and who can do so without the interruption and frustration of the 11 p.m. bulletin.

## Scientists achieve breakthrough in combatting viruses

WASHINGTON — U.S. researchers report that new findings on how a virus works could lead to the development of vaccines for the common cold and other virus-caused ailments.

A team of biologists from Purdue University in Indiana reported September 11 that they had for the first time determined the structure of a human cold virus, one of the most universal disease-causing viruses known to man.

Researchers said the findings also may offer important information about the workings of other viruses such as those responsible for polio, hepatitis and

hoof-and-mouth disease in cattle. The study, funded largely by the National Science Foundation, involved a major collaboration between Purdue biologists and computer scientists, Cornell University physicists, and biochemists from the University of Wisconsin.

Michael Rossmann, head of the research team at Purdue, termed their work "a breakthrough" which makes it possible "to study surface features and interactions of a virus at atomic resolution."

Rossmann's group collected over six million pieces of information to map the common cold virus, using a supercomputer to process the data and an atomic particle smashing machine called the synchrotron to study individual atoms in the virus.

Rossmann said that the supercomputer, which can speed up calculations by a factor of 100 compared with what a regular computer can do, allowed scientists to complete the final set of calculations on the virus structure in one month. These calculations might have taken ten years without the supercomputer, he

said. The Purdue team has already determined which parts of the virus surface can be attacked by antibodies as part of the body's immune system — U.S. Information Agency.

added. The researchers mapped the structure of the cold virus by reducing it to a crystal and then using the radiation of the synchrotron as a powerful light to take X-ray diffraction "pictures" of the virus.

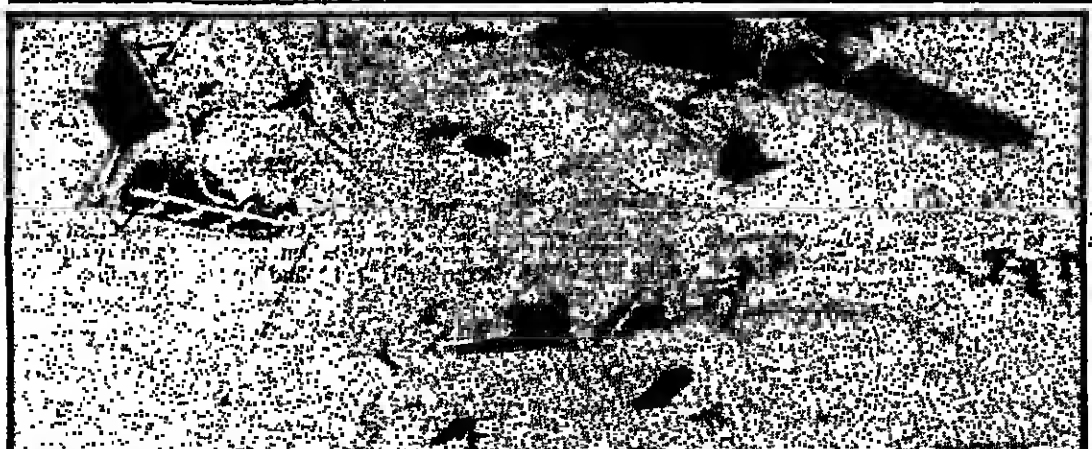
The synchrotron, which accelerates electrons to almost the speed of light, is used by high-energy physicists to study subatomic particles. Synchrotron radiation, produced as a "waste product" by the electrons as they are accelerated, is also useful for studying the structure of various materials such as semiconductors and biological membranes.

The Rossmann research team solved the structure of human Rhinovirus-14, one of about 100 known strains of the common cold virus. Rossmann described the virus as a sphere-like structure made up of triangular surfaces with a protein coat. Each virus coat contains "sticky sites" that can attach the virus to cell receptors in the upper respiratory system, thereby causing infection.

"For instance," Rossmann said, "the Polio virus (closely related to the common cold) can stick to and attack cells of the spinal cord and produce paralysis. The common cold viruses attach themselves to various cells of the upper respiratory system."

Now that the structure of the virus is known, researchers can plan ways to disrupt its function, according to Rossmann. "I believe it could be possible to neutralise the virus by stopping it attaching itself to the host membrane," he said.

The Purdue team has already determined which parts of the virus surface can be attacked by antibodies as part of the body's immune system — U.S. Information Agency.



Some scientists think the first permanent base on the moon would include an oxygen-mining venture. In this concept, an automated mechanical shovel (lower left) scoops up loose oxygen-rich soil. It then carries the soil to a conveyor belt (centre left). There, the raw material is fed into processing units (upper right), where the oxygen is extracted, turned

into liquid form, and piped to storage tanks. A mobile crane (lower right) lifts a tank from a storage rack to move it to a launch site. From there the liquid oxygen will be transported to an Earth-orbiting base, where it will be used to fuel spacecraft — (NASA photo)

## An outpost on the moon possible by year 2000

By Donald J. Frederick  
*National Geographic*

WASHINGTON — The gravitational force exerted by the moon tugs at every object on Earth as well as the imagination of many who foresee a manned base there.

"I think we'll have people permanently on the moon by the year 2000," says Hans Mark, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The first moon settlement would consist of not more than 20 people living in prefabricated huts covered with lunar soil to shield them from cosmic radiation.

At least that's the scenario envisioned by Hubert P. Davis, senior vice president of Eagle Engineering, a Houston-based consulting firm that does space-oriented studies for industry and government agencies.

### Isolated hardship post

Davis thinks that initially it would be a hardship assignment and the staff serving the station would probably stay only three to six months at a time. "They'll go through intensive screening, too, perhaps working first on an Earth-orbiting space station," he predicts.

More than just an exotic U.S. outpost, the base would serve as a refinery and fuel depot for liquid oxygen. The loose material coating the moon's surface contains as much as 40 per cent oxygen, and scientists know how to extract the element and turn it into a storable liquid form.

By the time moon base is constructed, scientists assume, the U.S. would already have a station circling the Earth. The base would be served by the current space shuttles, which would bring men

and materials to it.

New vehicles — designed solely to function in space — would take satellites from the space station, put them in orbit thousands of miles above the Earth, and ferry people and materials to the moon.

"The space station would also function as a sort of filling station," explains Davis. "The oxygen would be carried from the moon and stored there to fuel spacecraft for their missions. Putting things such as income-producing satellites in orbit would be much cheaper due to the savings in oxygen fuel costs."

In the future, the heaviest and most expensive item the space shuttle will carry aloft will be its oxygen and hydrogen fuel. Oxygen, the heavier of the two, exceeds hydrogen by a ratio of about 6-to-1 in the fuel mixture. Because of Earth's strong gravity, it might be much cheaper to bring oxygen from the moon, where less energy is required to launch a spacecraft.

### Water on the moon?

Discovery of water, with its hydrogen and oxygen components, would be even more advantageous, freeing spacecraft from dependence on any earthly fuel and making life easier for the first settlers who might try to raise crops on the moon.

"It isn't so far-fetched to imagine water on the moon, trapped in the permanently shadowed great depressions at the two polar regions in the form of ice," says James R. Arnold, director of the California Space Institute at the University of California, San Diego. "There might be enough water to fill a Lake Erie."

Even without the water, mining operations are now possible on the moon.

Larry Haskin and David Lin-

dstrom, researchers at Washington University in St. Louis, have shown that iron, titanium, and silicon can be extracted from ordinary lunar soil.

An array of solar collectors the size of a football field, they estimate, could supply enough energy to produce a ton of iron every 24 hours.

"With silicon," says Haskin, "we could manufacture more solar cells, to create more electricity, to make more iron, to make more silicon — and so forth."

Titanium could be alloyed with iron to make steel, used for general construction material, and formed into a lightweight metal used by space vehicles.

### Lift-off much easier

The materials could be used on the moon, in space stations, or perhaps for bases on nearby asteroids. "It takes only about 5 per cent as much energy to lift a given mass of material off the moon and put it into orbit as opposed to bringing it from Earth's surface," notes Haskin.

But economics shouldn't be the only consideration guiding a return to the moon, contends NASA's Mark.

"We've just scratched the surface in the quest for knowledge about our nearest planetary neighbour," he points out. "Renewed exploration of the moon may yield new knowledge about the history of the solar system, and even more fundamentally, the origin of life on Earth."

A permanent base on the moon would have other far-reaching implications. The chains that bind humans to Earth would be loosened. Space-age pioneers would be poised to leave their new home to explore the limitless frontiers of the universe.

## Pope to Africans: Multiply

Kenya, whose world-highest population growth rate threatens their country with environmental bankruptcy, received a stern message from Pope John Paul II. Blind to the fragile relation between people and the environment, the pontiff declared large families to be God's will. This feature is based on an article which appeared in Kenya's "Weekly Review" in August 1985, by the magazine's senior editor, Peter Karithi.

NAIROBI, Kenya — On his second pastoral tour of Africa, Pope John Paul II delivered a message to Kenyans: "Be fruitful and multiply, fill the earth and subdue it."

At a time when Kenyans, who have the highest birth rate in the world (annual population growth 4.0 per cent), were being urged by their leaders to limit family size, the pope gave one of his strongest anti-contraception lectures in recent months, the most forceful of his 11-day tour of seven African nations.

In five of six public speeches delivered during his three-day Kenyan visit, the pontiff made reference to child-bearing. Each time he condemned "artificial" family planning methods and exalted reproduction as God's most wonderful gift to humanity.

At the Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi, where he celebrated the mass and married 25 couples, Pope John Paul criticised "anti-life actions" — abortion and contraception — as morally wrong and unworthy of good husbands and wives. "Right from the beginning," he said, "God wanted men and women to form a communion of person which is fruitful."

At Uhuru Park he stressed that "married love is fruitful with a fruitfulness that is shown especially in children". While conceding that feeding, clothing and caring for each child "required much sacrifice and hard work", he emphasised that parents had a divine duty not only to accept all the children given them by God, but to do their best to care for them.

Having many children was apparently a major factor in deciding who among the faithful in Kenya were to be presented to the pope. Mathew Mwaniki from Meru was brought before the pope to present his twelfth child. Later Monica and Lawrence Kamnyu, parents to 15 children, represented the married couples who had gathered at the park to renew their marriage vows.

Throughout John Paul's visit the message was the same: The larger the family, the better. Some Kenyan leaders must have been grinding their teeth in frustration. Among those attending the papal functions was President Daniel arap Moi. Only last month he warned that a time may come when those who already had four children might have some social amenities, such as paid maternity leave and free education, withdrawn for all subsequent children.

If the pope's attention to the subject of reproduction was excessive, it was only the climax to the week-long International Eucharistic Congress which took place in Nairobi. Daily family life seminars were held during which aggressive government family planning policies were constantly under attack. The tone of the seminars was that the salvation for the shaky economies of the developing nations was not in controlling population explosion, but in encouraging unrestrained reproduction.

The pope did allow that there were some circumstances when couples might have to space their children. For that purpose, he stressed the importance of marriage preparation for young couples. Not only did they need a proper

understanding of the nature of sexuality and responsible parenthood, but also so that they must understand the church-approved methods of natural family planning, and when it was permissible to use them.

To most people, denouncing the limitation of family size while at the same time promoting natural family planning methods — dismissed by many Catholics as "Vatican roulette" — appears contradictory.

These methods, rely on sexual abstinence during the most fertile time of the woman's cycle. If they are as effective as their promoters claim, they eventually achieve the same end as artificial contraceptives. The only difference would appear to be that the natural methods require self-discipline and carry no risks of side effects.

The pope dismissed arguments that the church should liberalise its position on polygamy to accommodate African practices. Polygamy, he said, contradicted the equal personal dignity of man and woman. Later he reminded African bishops and clergy of their duty to protect the Christian doctrine against infiltration from cultural practices in what he called "the challenging dialogue between faith and culture."

What impact will the papal visit have on Kenya's family planning programmes? The government could probably take some consolation in that of 20 million Kenyans, only four million are Roman Catholics, and many of those do not practice what the Vatican preaches.

But it is certain that the pontiff strengthened the hand of local bishops who in the past, have taken on the government over the issue of family planning. Said one assistant minister as the pope boarded his plane, "we are keeping our fingers crossed" — *Earthscan* feature.



"We use the rhythm method Father, we have a baby regularly every year!"



**FIRST LADY:** For the first time, a woman, Yvonne Gaudean, has been named Doyen of one of the oldest French institutions, the Comedie Francaise. This actress, who joined the company of French actors in 1946, in fact has the most years as a "Societaire" or full member. This gives her the right to the senior status of Doyen. At the head of the Comedie Francaise, an administrator is appointed by decree on a proposal by the Minister for Culture. This post is today held by Jean-Pierre Vincent, former director of the Strasbourg National Theatre. In the absence of Jean-Pierre Vincent, it is Yvonne Gaudean who will take over the artistic direction of the Comedie Francaise. Nearly two thousand eight hundred plays are included in the repertoire of this illustrious theatre. Some 475 "Societaires" have performed there since the beginning. This troupe is made up of actors under annual contract, known as "Pensionnaires" or short-term members, and full members known as "societaires" who are chosen from among the "pensionnaires" and are given a twenty year contract, which may be terminated every five years. At the moment, the Comedie Francaise numbers 26 pensionnaires and 36 societaires. The creation of the Comedie Francaise goes back to 21st October 1680, the date of a letter of authority from Louis XIV acknowledging the existence of a one and only troupe of actors. Originally the repertoire of the Comedie Francaise was that of a creative theatre, but little by little it became the expression of an official stage having the authority of official approval, and thereby losing its aspect of pure creation — *Radio France International*.



## Senna wins Belgian Grand Prix

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Brazilian Ayrton Senna romped to victory in the Belgian Grand Prix Sunday.

The Lotus driver overcame tricky conditions on the SPA-Francorchamps circuit and led virtually throughout the 43-lap race.

It was the second World Championship success of his two-year career in Formula One. He made his breakthrough in Portugal last April.

Only Italian team-mate Elio De Angelis headed Senna, albeit briefly as Senna dived into the pits for a change from wet to dry weather tyres as the track conditions changed.

Briton Nigel Mansell produced a typically gutsy performance and was rewarded with second place, his best-ever finish in a Grand Prix.

Mansell, in a Williams, finished almost half a minute behind Senna. Prost was never in the hunt for a sixth win of the season but the four points gained for third position boosted him 16 clear of closest

challenger Michele Alboreto of Italy.

Ferrari driver Alboreto was surely ready to accept defeat after dropping out with a broken clutch just four laps into the 43-lap race.

With only three races left to the end of the season Prost said: "I must admit it is going very well now. I still need some more points, but I think it will be okay. I am very confident."

Prost finished almost a minute behind Senna but said he would have gone quicker had Alboreto still been on the track.

"I am disappointed to drive races like this, but I am obliged to do so."

The Frenchman lost second place when Mansell stormed past him in his Williams on lap four, then the Briton's Finnish team mate Keke Rosberg filled third place before dropping back to finish fourth after a pit stop.

## Karpov leads Kasparov 3-2 in World Championship duel

MOSCOW (R) — Reigning world chess champion Anatoly Karpov captured his second successive win on Sunday and moved to a 3-2 lead when challenger Garry Kasparov telephoned his resignation in the fifth game of their title match.

The game had been adjourned overnight with Karpov, playing black, holding an extra pawn which grandmasters unanimously predicted would spell victory. Kasparov was in total agreement, conceding without hothering to turn up for play.

Experts now expect the helter-skelter challenger to use one of his three time-outs to postpone the next game. Not only has he dropped two in a row, but losing when he had the advantage of the white pieces is a crippling blow to his chances and morale.

The match rules now weigh heavily in Karpov's favour.

Under the new system there is a limit of 24 games, with the champion retaining his title in the

event of a 12-12 tie. So Kasparov must outscore Karpov by two points if he is to succeed in becoming the youngest world champion in history.

Kasparov, 22, appeared impatient and distracted during play Saturday, unable to sit still while his opponent concentrated. This sign of over-eagerness to avenge the defeat he received in the previous game was also evident in his moves.

Karpov, 34, exploited the challenger's optimistic inaccuracies with remorseless technique and won the single pawn that would suffice for victory.

The sudden swing of momentum in the match has left experts huffed about the reason for Kasparov's sudden collapse.

The challenger scored a relatively easy win in the match opener and came frustratingly close to an imposing 2-0 lead in the second game.

When Karpov held that contest and then steered to easy equality

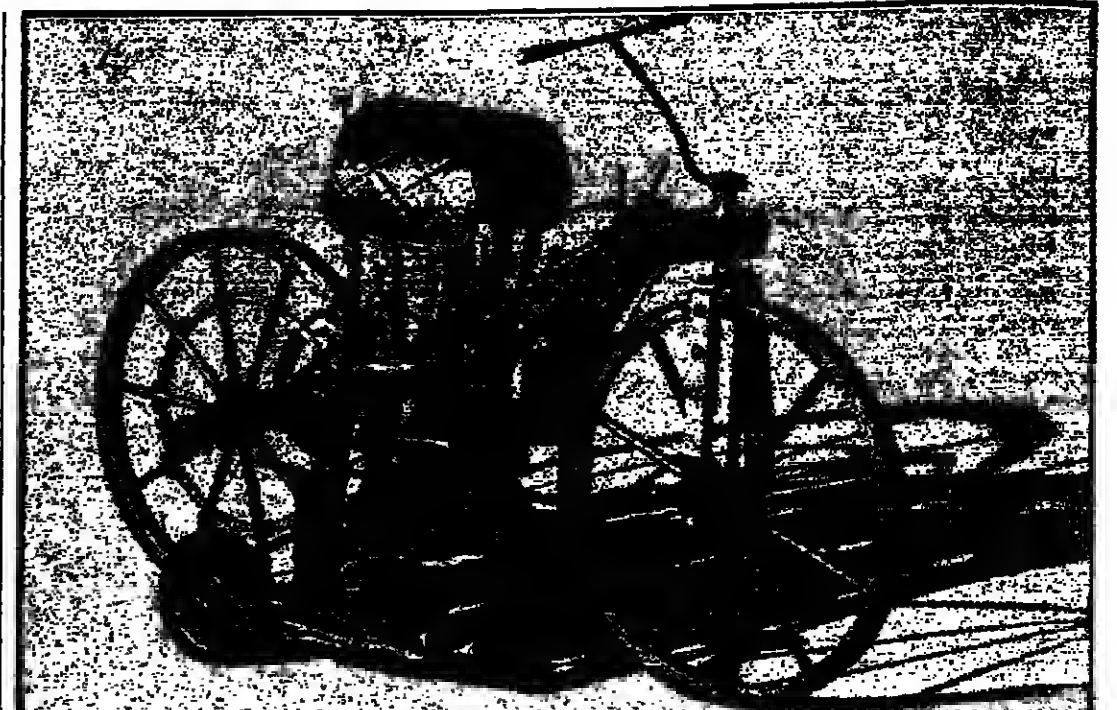
with black in the third his newly regained confidence allowed him steadily to outplay what seemed to be a complacent opponent in the next two games.

Despite the painful lessons of the last marathon match, Kasparov has repeated two errors that brought him to the brink of disaster in his first title attempt.

In the 1984 match which was aborted after 48 games with Karpov leading 5-3, Kasparov stumbled to four losses in the first nine games due to an underestimation of his opponent's strength.

Kasparov also dropped two games in a row there, refusing to take a postponement between games six and seven despite his doctor's advice.

The challenger's demeanour during Saturday's session clearly demonstrated that he had not recovered from the psychological blow of losing and his show of strength in playing without a break turned into disaster.



STUTTGART (DaD) — At the Imperial Patent Office in Berlin 29 August 1885 was a day like any other, but it was the day, 100 years ago, when a south German engineer, Gottlieb Daimler, was issued Patent No. 36423 in respect of a gas- or petroleum-powered vehicle. It was the world's first motorcycle (photo). The motorbaker was put through its paces along the two-mile road between Cannstatt and Unterturkheim, Stuttgart, in November 1885. The test drivers were the inventor's 16-year-old son Paul, his chief designer Wilhelm Maybach and Maybach's son Karl. Within 14 months Daimler and Maybach designed the basic techniques to power motor vehicles. They put the idea of the internal combustion engine into practice. The four-stroke engine was invented by another German engineer, Nikolaus A. Otto, in 1876.

## Canada reaches World Cup final for first time

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (Agencies) — Canada gained on Saturday its first berth in the World Cup Soccer finals after trying nearly 30 years, with a 2-1 victory over Honduras before a cheering, flag-waving crowd.

Canada only needed a tie to advance to the 24-nation World Championships in Mexico City

next year but they sweetened the qualifier with their second win this year against Honduras.

The win before a capacity crowd of 7,500 at the tiny King George V Stadium in the final match of the North and Central American and Caribbean (CONCACAF) playoff section left them three points clear in the group.

Eight of the 24 teams who will contest next year's finals in Mexico have now joined the guest list. They are hosts Mexico, holders Italy, and qualifiers Canada, Poland, Hungary, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

The Canadians, needing only a draw on Saturday to earn their

Mexican ticket, scored first through George Paksos in the 16th minute.

Porfirio Betancourt kept the Hondurans' hopes alive with an equaliser early in the second half but Igor Vrablic steadied the home side's nerves with their second goal in the 61st minute.

## Lendl wins Stuttgart Grand Prix

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, whose U.S. Open victory over John McEnroe confirmed him as the world's top player, won the Stuttgart Grand Prix Sunday, beating American Brad Gilbert 6-4, 6-0.

Lendl, who brushed aside his Stuttgart opponents without losing a set, picked up \$20,000 for his victory.

Lendl, who says that since beating McEnroe at Flushing Meadows that he has never felt better, set the scene for Sunday's victory by breaking Gilbert in the first game and repeating the feat to go 5-2 ahead.

The U.S. player, seeded third, weathered the initial storm by breaking Lendl in the eighth game and holding his own service before Lendl served out the set.

The Czechoslovak then gave his opponent and the crowd a demonstration of power tennis, hitting services and vicious top spin shots past Gilbert to wrap up the second set inside 15 minutes.

## Ovett outruns Cram, wins Westminster road mile

LONDON (R) — Britain's Steve Ovett received some consolation for a disappointing season Sunday when he outspurred compatriot Steve Cram to win the first Westminster road mile.

Ovett won by 10 metres in three minutes 56.1 seconds with Cram clocking 3:57.7. Ireland's Ray Flynn finished third in 3:58.0.

Ovett, the 1980 Olympic 800 metres champion who has been dogged by injury and illness all season, now plans to run two road races in the United States.

However, the season is now over for world 1,500 metres champion Cram who broke three world records this year.

Veteran Kenyan Mike Boit led for three quarters of the race before Ovett made his move, resisting Cram's challenge 200 metres from the finish to win in comfortable fashion.

The women's race went, as expected, to Romania's 3,000 metres Olympic champion Marica Pulica who led from start to finish. Pulica, 35, won from Briton Christina Boxer in 4:23.2.

## Europeans take unbeatable lead to clinch Ryder Cup

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England (AP) — Sam Torrance of Scotland scored the clinching point as Great Britain-Europe took an unbeatable 14½ to 8½ lead Sunday and broke the United States' long-time domination of the Ryder Cup matches.

With five of the closing 12 singles matches still out, it was not possible for the Americans to overtake the British-Europeans.

It marked the first British-European victory in these biennial matches since 1957 and only their fourth since the matches began in

1927. Torrance clinched the British-European when he won the last two holes against Andy North and beat the U.S. Open Champion 1-up.

Europe moved to the brink of victory with wins by U.S. Masters Champion Bernhard Langer, British Open Champion Sandy Lyle and British compatriot Paul Way.

Europe led 13½ to 8½ and needed just one point from the remaining six matches for victory. They led in two of them and were level in one.

## Manchester United leads English soccer

LONDON (AP) — Manchester United crushed neighbour Manchester City 3-0 Saturday to stretch its winning streak in the English Soccer League to eight matches.

Before a near full house 40,000 fans at City's Maine Road stadium, England team captain Bryan Robson (penalty) and full-

back Arthur Albiston fired the all-conquering visitor ahead in the first 18 minutes. Mike Duxbury, the other United fullback, added a third in the second half as the home team, promoted to division one last season, was swept aside.

United increased its lead to eight points in the standings with champion Everton moving into second place after a 2-0 victory over Luton Town.

Kevin Sheedy and Graeme Sharp scored Everton's goals. Its Merseyside neighbour, Liverpool, tie 2-2 with division one newcomer Oxford United, which led 2-0 at half time.

Oxford's John Aldridge, who used to watch Liverpool from the terraces, fired the home side ahead. But goals by Ian Rush and Craig Johnston turned the game around in Liverpool's favour before its fullback, Alan Kennedy, scored an own goal to give Oxford a point.

Arsenal climbed into third place after edging Sheffield Wednesday 1-0 through an Ian Allison penalty.

## الأسبوع البلغاري للمأكولات والفنون

١٩٨٥ - ٢٢ أيلول



### BULGARIAN WEEK

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### VERDICT AT THE END OF TRIAL SESSION

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

### STRAW DOGS

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30  
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

### Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

### THE TWINS BRUCE LEE THE INVINCIBLE

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

### YUDH

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

### Cinema Philadelphia

### TRON

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## Ariane failure sends insurers into tailspin

PARIS (AP) — Insurance companies have started asking themselves if satellite insurance has become too risky a business following the failed launch last week of Europe's Ariane rocket, the latest in a string of such disasters.

Two communications satellites, one European and one American, were launched along with the Ariane which was blown up by ground control less than 10 minutes after liftoff from French Guiana on Thursday when an engine failed to ignite.

Insurance on the two satellites totalled \$150 million — \$85 million for GTE Spacenet's Spacenet-3 satellite and \$65 million for the European ERS-3, according to Mr. Andre Clerc, a director of the French space insurance consortium Reunion Spatiale.

French insurers were carrying 40 per cent of the coverage on the American satellite.

In 1984, underwriters paid out a total of \$300 million on similar satellite disasters.

The Ariane failure comes on top of two separate incidents involving satellites launched earlier this year by the U.S. Space Shuttle. The Ariane's main competitor in the lucrative market for satellite business is outer space.

Although a salvage attempt was made to recover one of the two satellites, Leasat-3 owned by Hughes Aircraft, it is still considered a write-off by insurers.

The other satellite, launched at the beginning of September, has "died," according to reports earlier this week, insurers say.

"The losses must obviously be paid, and there must now be a question mark over the whole business of satellite insurance worldwide," said Mr. David Peachey, chairman of the Aviation Underwriters Association at the Lloyds of London syndicate.

In June, before the four most recent incidents, the ratio of claims to premiums was running at 175 per cent, Mr. Clerc said. The latest run of bad luck is certain to push the ratio well over 200 per cent, he added.

French insurers are doubtful whether or not they can push up premiums much higher. Already satellite owners must pay premiums representing about 20 per cent of the cost of a satellite, compared with rates of around 10 per cent to 11 per cent three years ago.

Mr. Roland Deschamps, secretary-general of Arianeespace, the European consortium that markets the Ariane launcher, acknowledged that 10 per cent is too low a fee, but he said 20 per cent is excessive.

"It's a learning process," said Mr. Stephane De Chamberet of the French Insurance Documentation and Information Centre.

Unlike other sectors such as shipping and aviation, we don't have much statistical data on which to base our calculations, he said.

Mr. De Chamberet said the big danger is that if insurers push up premiums any higher, the satellite market will dry up.

Mr. Deschamps agreed, "If premiums go up too high, they could kill the goose that lays gold."

den egg," he said.

Some insurers are starting to talk among themselves about the possibility of introducing a system of deductibles whereby satellite owners would take some of the risk on their own shoulders, according to Mr. Clerc, at Reunion Spatiale.

Mr. De Chamberet said that some insurers have had to pay out so much after the recent spate of losses that they couldn't take on any new cover even if the risk were "gold-plated."

When one or two satellites go bust, it takes the insurance community one or two months to absorb the impact," he said.

Mr. Peachey noted, however, that insurance cover has already been arranged for launches scheduled over the next few months.

Arianeespace's total order book currently stands at 34 satellite launches worth a total of 8.2 billion French francs, with 22 satellites worth about 6 billion francs, still to be launched.

The consortium's timetable was for an average of six launches

every year, but Arianeespace officials said that the abortive mission on Friday may cause some delays.

Until Thursday, officials at Arianeespace had been complaining publicly that insurance premiums for Ariane launches were vastly inflated compared with those of the shuttle.

They argued that Ariane puts satellites directly into geostationary orbit while the shuttle requires two separate operations — one to put the satellite into a low orbit and another to boost it to higher orbit.

With Friday's failure, however, some European space officials are starting to believe that the risk may be about even for both launch vehicles.

Arianeespace President Frederic d'Allest, answering a question at a news conference Friday, said the company was studying a system of complementary insurance whereby Arianeespace would provide an additional \$40 million to \$60 million in coverage for the Ariane rocket's clients.

## Yamani emerges at centre of oil market turmoil

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani is again at the centre of oil market turmoil, struggling to balance his country's need to produce more crude oil against fears doing so might cripple OPEC.

As the highest producer in OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), Saudi Arabia has long dominated the 13-nation cartel, which marked its 25th anniversary quietly last weekend.

This year it has stood almost alone in adhering to official OPEC prices, watching its oil output slide to a 20-year low as a consequence.

Oil industry sources estimate Saudi oil output dropped to around two million barrels per day (b/d) last month, around a fifth of its average output in 1980.

Now, low oil output is beginning to hurt even the wealthy Saudi economy and Sheikh Yamani is under orders to boost oil output in order to guarantee revenue for the country's economic planners.

As he tries to tackle the problem without sinking OPEC, the 55-year-old minister who masterminded the 1973 Arab oil embargo is again at centre stage.

Oil prices tumbled on Wednesday amid rumours he had died.

On Friday, the market was again in turmoil over reports he had predicted a fall in oil prices to between \$15 and \$18 a barrel by next spring.

Sheikh Yamani, who returned Sunday to his office in the Saudi port city of Jeddah, denied Saturday that he had forecast a price crash in a speech to an Oxford seminar on Friday.

He said he believed a crash would only take place in the event of a price war and, in fact, believed oil prices would rise in coming months because of higher seasonal demand.

On the face of it, he may only have been reiterating a truism which has often been stated — that oil prices will drop in a price

war. But Gulf oil industry analysts read more than that into Sheikh Yamani's speech and subsequent denial.

They say it is probably no accident that he is often involved in public controversy before key meetings, such as the one which takes place early next month in Vienna.

Violent market reaction to his statements underlines to his OPEC members that Saudi Arabia still has the power, albeit diminished, to shake the oil world.

He often holds up the spectre of sliding oil prices in efforts to keep other members of the cartel in line. Sheikh Yamani does not want oil prices to fall, but he always says the Saudis could handle the situation better than the other OPEC members.

More significantly, Sheikh Yamani did not deny new agreements with major oil companies to sell Saudi Crude oil at a price linked to market prices for oil products. According to newspaper reports, he confirmed these agreements in his Oxford speech.

These so-called netback arrangements, already signed by several other OPEC countries, are one way of ensuring Saudi output always reaches a certain level.

Saudi crude oil has not been selling because its official price is higher than the value of the oil products obtainable from it. A netback arrangement should ensure that buyers of Saudi crude always make some profit from refining it.

The ramifications of these arrangements are wide. First, the effective Saudi abandonment of official OPEC prices may mean all world oil prices may have to be pegged lower. Other countries may cut prices to compete with Saudi crude.

Second, it means Saudi Arabia has — as it said it would — abandoned the role of OPEC's swing producer.

## IMF grants Morocco \$318m loan

RABAT (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has granted Morocco a \$318 million standby loan that clears the way for foreign debt rescheduling talks with Western creditors, financial sources said Sunday.

Creditor countries in the Club of Paris usually wait for the IMF's signal that a country's financial situation is under control before opening debt rescheduling negotiations.

Morocco has some \$13 billion of foreign debt.

The loan announced on Friday was expected in July, but the IMF postponed it because it was not

entirely satisfied with the country's efforts to redress financial imbalances, the sources said.

The new IMF loan — \$116 million available immediately and the rest over 18 months — quickly follows a Moroccan decision to reduce staple food subsidies.

The Moroccan government had so far resisted a cut in subsidies because of the danger of social

unrest. Bloody riots erupted in January last year following rumours of imminent food price increases.

Price increases announced this month on flour, cooking oil and sugar will allow the state to save some \$30 million until Dec. 31 of subsidies that had been put at \$280 million for the whole of the year, the sources said.

In July, the IMF had also viewed Morocco's foreign trade results as disappointing. Rabat had suggested waiting for an expected improvement in the second quarter, the sources said.

For the first four months of this year, Morocco posted a trade def-

icit of \$570 million against \$510 million for the corresponding period of 1984.

The IMF had also been advocating a devaluation of the dirham, which has been let to float downwards. Depreciation of the dirham is supposed to slow down imports of consumer goods by making them more expensive at a time when Rabat is liberalising its foreign trade to comply with IMF recommendations.

The Paris Club of Western creditors comprises some 20 countries, including Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

## Dubai airline wins Kuwaiti traffic rights

ABU DHABI (R) — Kuwait has granted landing rights to a new airline to be set up later this year by the Emirate of Dubai, the official Emirates News Agency WAM said, quoting a Dubai civil aviation official.

Emirates Airlines has already secured landing rights in India and Pakistan, lucrative routes travelled by thousands of immigrant workers, Dubai aviation sources said.

Pakistan has agreed to daily flights from Dubai to Karachi and India has agreed in principle to flights to Bombay, they said, adding the flights would replace current services from Dubai by Gulf Air.

Dubai announced plans for its own airline in June because of dissatisfaction with service by Gulf Air, owned jointly by the governments of Bahrain, Jatar, Oman and Abu Dhabi.

It told Bahrain-based Gulf Air earlier this month it would cancel its landing rights for transit flights to destinations served by the new airline with effect from November.

Al Itihad newspaper said Dubai and Kuwait aviation officials would meet on Oct. 7 to fix the frequency of the flights between the two emirates.

## Castro calls for fight against debt

HAVANA (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro has said that efforts to cancel Third World foreign debt and achieve a new international economic order have more immediate importance than new revolutionary struggles.

Addressing a youth conference on foreign debt that ended early Sunday, President Castro said: "It is not that I have renounced the ideals of socialism, but I am convinced that by this path (the foreign debt struggle) we will arrive quicker and further..."

He added: "If someone asked me would I choose a world war or capitalism surviving 20 years more, I would choose peace."

President Castro said that "imperialism" penetrated every sphere of Latin American society,

## Poland postpones debt talks

WARSAW (R) — Poland has encountered great difficulty in rescheduling its mountain of debt and talks set for next week with Western creditor countries have been postponed. Poland's chief debt negotiator says.

Both sides realised an agreement rescheduling \$1.4 billion of 1985 debt would not be signed and agreed to put off the talks. Mr. Zbigniew Karz, told Reuters Saturday in an interview.

Mr. Karz will instead go to Moscow, also a major creditor of Poland, for financial talks. No further date has been fixed for negotiations with Western creditor nations, known as the Paris Club.

Asked what problems Poland faced in its debt negotiations, Mr. Karz replied: "problems? thousands of problems."

Poland and 17 Western creditors agreed in principle in July to reschedule around \$12 billion of debt arrears from 1982 to 1984. Warsaw was to pay \$400 million of arrears from 1981 by the end of last month.

Mr. Karz said, however, that the arrears had not been paid in full because, for technical reasons, the sum was too great to pay in only one month's time.

"It was a huge amount of money in our case," he said, adding he

understood that the deadline could be treated with "reasonable flexibility" and payment would be made over the next few weeks.

Poland's debts built up in the 1970s when credit was freely available and the debts to the West now total more than \$27 billion.

"It was very risky and one can say catastrophic. It has proved so, unfortunately," Mr. Karz commented.

Poland was unable to meet its commitments and arrears built up after Western nations broke contact and refused fresh credit in response to the imposition here of martial law in 1981.

Warsaw is seeking \$800 million this year in fresh government-guaranteed credits, but the West was proving very reluctant, Mr. Karz said.

### Austria, W. Germany pledge credits

Austria has pledged \$40 million and West Germany 100 million marks (\$35 million).

Talks with other countries are continuing but Western diplomats say it is unlikely that Poland will get as much as it wants.

Without new funds, Poland could not meet its 1985 repayment commitments, Mr. Karz

said. "The highest possible net obligation in what we can cover is \$2.1 billion."

Poland will fall slightly short of the government target of a \$1.5 billion trade surplus this year, but higher than expected incomes on services should make payments of \$2.1 billion possible, Mr. Karz said.

Resolution of Poland's debts rested on three main pillars, he said — a domestic programme of austerity, rescheduling payments and new money.

After the political and economic crisis of the early 1980s, Poland had restructured its economy and achieved a trade surplus for three consecutive years.

Mr. Karz said Poland needed more funds fully to utilise industrial capacity and boost exports. The country needed to invest more but had been cutting back for five years.

"We must modernise," he said. "It is in the interest of both sides to give fresh credit to Poland."

At present, Poland was paying for 90 per cent of its imports in cash. Now even the richest countries paid such a high proportion, he said.

The Paris Club of creditors includes Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

## Alfonsin expected to seek economic partnership during W. German visit

BONN (R) — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin is expected to seek strong economic support from West Germany and urge Bonn to prod Britain towards negotiations over the Falkland Islands during a four-day visit starting Sunday.

German officials said Argentina's bid for a new economic partnership between the two states would dominate the president's packed programme of talks with government leaders and indicated he could expect encouraging results.

But Mr. Alfonsin himself has said a secondary goal is to build a stronger political relationship between Buenos Aires and Bonn and indicated he wants to draw West Germany away from its policy of strict neutrality over the Falkland Islands dispute.

Mr. Alfonsin arrives from Yugoslavia on the second leg of a European tour which will also include France.

Officials from both states said he hoped to generate a new flow of foreign investment into Argentina and win wider export markets in order to shore up a severe domestic austerity programme aimed at pulling his country out of recession.

West Germany is one of Argentina's biggest trading partners and a key to the success of Mr. Alfonsin's ambitious economic plans.

Bonn government sources said the president would be given full endorsement for his economic reform programme and assurances that West Germany wanted to redress the unequal trade balance between them, which is

heavily in Bonn's favour.

In practical terms, the government would set a new ceiling on credit guarantees to firms investing in Argentina. They said the new level would be generous but refused to give details.

The sources said Bonn would also agree to establish regular political consultations between the countries, probably at ministerial level.

Mr. Alfonsin said in a German newspaper interview before his departure that he hoped to persuade Bonn to use its influence with Britain to urge more flexibility over the Falkland Islands. Britain has said it is ready to enter talks on the islands, over which the two countries fought a war in 1982, but refuses to discuss the question of sovereignty over them.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very interesting day when you find that most everyone as well as yourself is in a cooperative mood and want to make arrangements of a harmonious nature with other persons.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There is an opportunity to gain the assistance you need from a long-time ally where it is most important to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find more modern methods for handling your work and add more sparkle to it so that you gain greater benefits.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Forget that regular amusement that has become annoying to you and get into something different that is more pleasurable.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find some way of making your home more charming and functional. Get rid of the obsolete.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Being with associates in business can lead to making new and profitable plans with them. Don't be annoyed with a close tie.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Begin the new week wisely by getting into practical affairs so that they become more profitable. Make needed repairs.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Some old situation needs attention, but hide your time and think the matter over very carefully. Invite friends out.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find new ways of solving problematical affairs that have held you back for some time and they are soon behind you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make new friends and get out to new sites even though by nature, you like to hold fast to the old.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you want more progress in your career, confer with an expert in your field, but not with a friend.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Avoid business and professional affairs for a while and meet charming persons who are up and doing.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Trust your intuition about what is best to do in the future and don't dwell on some old mistake.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she should not hang on to antiquated methods and material things, but be more concerned with the modern, since the success can then be great upon reaching maturity. Be sure to give as fine an education as possible.

## THE Daily Crossword by Norma Steinberg

ACROSS

- Brother of Prometheus
- Splendid display
- Snake
- Waka rudely
- Brilliant fish
- Curmudgeon
- Learn-Love's show
- Israeli dance
- Sight at JFK
- Croquet
- Small terror
- Whitman's son
- Fashion name
- In one's chips
- Illustrated
- Stared rudely
- Cassidy's sidekick
- Fly high
- Punching substance
- Artist's stand
- Instrument for David
- Agalant
- Good
- Snacks
- Cuts of a kind
- Leading
- Receipts
- Brownish purple
- Lion hunt
- Friend in need
- Quest
- Asian land
- Kenneth Tynan
- show
- Voodoo
- Saint Philip
- Old language
- Judd Hirsch
- vehicle
- spoiled
- Expanse

DOWN

- and the
- in the
- Attic
- Singer Lorne
- Neat — pin
- Agitated
- Parrot
- Milly-white
- gain
- Deranged
- "Let's Get —"
- Hamish show
- Cherrygrove
- said
- Concert part
- "Tobacco —"
- Folding bed
- Yul Brynner
- show
- Chopped finely
- Go-between
- Blackboard
- Attitudes
- Highway
- Discussed
- Foot
- Planted
- Frankie
- Publications
- Ten-speed
- Vehicle
- Calm before the storm
- Unsettled
- direction
- Surface
- pos
- Field measure
- boy!
- Elevator man
- "Citizen —"
- how
- Alliance acronym

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS  
1. LORNE  
2. DISPLAY  
3. SNAKE  
4. WAKA  
5. FISH  
6. CURMUDGEON  
7. LEARN-LOVE  
8. ISRAELI  
9. JFK  
10. CROQUET  
11. TERROR  
12. WHITMAN  
13. FASHION  
14. CHIPS  
15. ILLUSTRATED  
16. STARED  
17. CASSIDY  
18. FLY  
19. PUNCHING  
20. ARTIST  
21. INSTRUMENT  
22. AGALANT  
23. GOOD  
24. SNACKS  
25. CUTS  
26. LEADING  
27. RECEIPTS  
28. BROWNISH  
29. PURPLE  
30. LION  
31. FRIEND  
32. QUEST  
33. ASIAN  
34. TYNAN  
35. SHOW  
36. VOO  
37. SAINT  
38. OLD  
39. JUDD  
40. VEHIC  
41. SPOIL  
42. EXPA

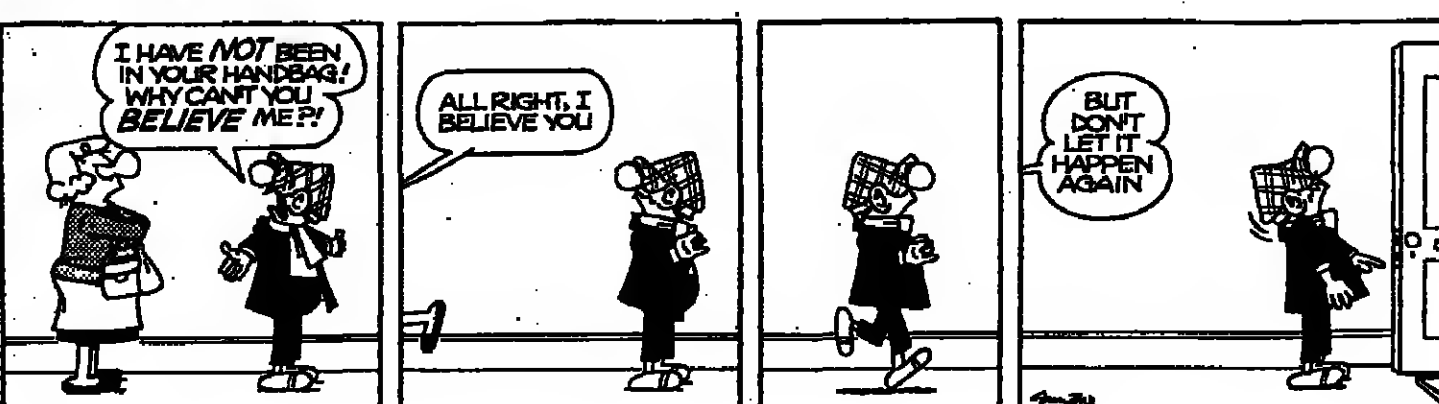
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUJYP

NAPOR

DRENER

NAMMAD

For once I played like a pro

WHAT THE GOLF ADDICTS CHILDREN CALLED THEIR FATHER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: — — — — —

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEAK JOKER TURTLE OAMPEM

Answer: What a bureaucrat is — A REO TAPE WORM



# More protests erupt in S. Africa

## Newspapers praise meeting with ANC leader

**JOHANNESBURG (Agencies)** — Policemen in a white town besieged by a crowd opened fire with shotguns and wounded three people, police said Sunday, as more black unrest in seven districts, including in a white town.

Several newspapers, meanwhile, praised Friday's meeting between the business and anti-apartheid leaders which has provoked the wrath of the white government.

For a week in which the business government announced two reforms of apartheid, English language newspapers have been full of praise for the meeting. Both for the meeting and for the possibility of ending the sanctions imposed by the United States last week.

Previously, the Groping in a number of great national newspapers, the Sunday Tribune of Johannesburg, had intended to publish a front-page headline: "Apartheid: A new chapter begins."

In Johannesburg, police were besieged by a crowd in East London's District 6, a black township, where they fired their shotguns and tried to

steal gasoline, police headquarters in Pretoria reported.

The township, where police have shot to death at least 32 blacks in the last month, is among the most turbulent in the country.

Seven blacks were arrested in outbreaks of stoning or arson in black districts in the eastern Cape, and around Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and the Capital, Pretoria, a police communiqué said.

In Riversdale, a white town 257 kilometres east of Cape Town, police dispersed a crowd of blacks "gathered illegally," the communiqué said, without elaboration.

It was at least the fourth time in the last month that police of mixed race — which has been confined largely to the segregated areas through 13 months of anti-apartheid protests — has spread to a white district in the Cape province.

The Sunday Tribune said businessmen, led by Gavin Rely, chief of South Africa's giant mining conglomerate Anglo American, did "this country a service" by meeting Oliver Tambo, leader of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC). It is the main guerrilla movement fighting to topple the government.

"We have no doubt that Mr. Tambo will have been frank, chillingly frank... that is what talking is about."

Johannesburg's Sunday Times, whose editor Tertius Myburgh attended the meeting in a remote game park in Zambia, said "there were no deals, no agreements, except, if possible, to meet again."

"And if South Africans, separated by race, distance and... often also by unsubstantiated fears of stereotyped perceptions of each other can find a grain of unity in their identity with the beloved country it must also do some good," said Myburgh in a signed article.

Meanwhile the Reagan administration is determined to implement as rapidly as possible the limited sanctions against South Africa announced by President Reagan, Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker said Saturday.

Mr. Crocker, a chief architect of U.S. policy towards the white minority government, told the Cable News Network (CNN) that Mr. Reagan had reversed his long-standing opposition to sanctions "to heal the debate in this country and to send a unified signal to South Africa."

The sanctions announced last Monday, designed to encourage reform of South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation, include a ban on U.S. computer sales, new bank loans and Kruggerand imports.

"There is every intent to proceed forward as rapidly as we can on all the items that were in that list," Mr. Crocker said.

Senator Richard Lugar said in a separate CNN interview that reforms announced this week by South Africa were considered by Pretoria last month but were "kept on the shelf ready to pull off" at an opportune moment.

The Indiana Republican, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also said he thought Pretoria believed it had cooperated the U.S. government on the issue of reforms until Reagan made his announcement.



**STRIKING WORKERS:** A civil guard officer shoots his pistol into the air Friday in an attempt to calm down striking Lima public transport workers who were attempting to march on the House of Congress on the sixth day of their strike (AP wirephoto)

## Tamil leaders to meet with Gandhi

**NEW DELHI, India (AP)** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will meet this week with leaders of four Tamil guerrilla groups in hopes of reviving a dialogue to settle Sri Lanka's ethnic crisis, Indian news agencies said Sunday.

Press Trust of India and the United News of India said the meeting between Mr. Gandhi and the Madras-based Tamils would probably take place in New Delhi on Monday or Tuesday.

Tamil allegations of cease-fire violations by Sri Lankan government forces. The cease-fire, arranged last July under Indian mediation, expires Wednesday.

The meeting represents another attempt by the Indian government to revive peace talks between Tamil guerrillas and the Sri Lankan government for a negotiated settlement to the island nation's three-year ethnic crisis.

Talks arranged by the Indians in the Bhutanese capital Thimpu broke off last month after Tamil militants alleged new atrocities by the Sri Lankan government and complained that proposals to settle the crisis fell short of demands for greater autonomy or an independent Tamil state.

The largely Hindu Tamils, who represent about 15 per cent of Sri Lanka's 18 million people, claim discrimination by the mostly Buddhist Sinhalese majority.

## Bonn may send nuclear fuel to China

**PEKING (Agencies)** — West Germany may ship some nuclear fuel to China for reprocessing to help secure contracts for nuclear reactors, according to West German sources.

The sources call it a "small pilot project" and deny reports China has agreed to create an international nuclear-waste dump in the Gobi Desert as a swap for the reactors.

He said current negotiations involve the amount German firms would pay the Chinese to accept spent fuel for reprocessing, which would offset the cost of reactors China imports from Siemens AG's subsidiary, Kraftwerke Union.

Meanwhile in Washington a senior U.S. senator said Saturday Congress should reject the "agreement the United States signed with China to provide nuclear materials and reactors because it is riddled with loopholes that could lead to nuclear proliferation."

Democrat Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin said the agreement failed to meet U.S. nuclear non-proliferation laws requiring safeguards to guarantee technology and materials will not

be diverted to nuclear weapons or sold to other countries to make arms.

The United States and China recently signed the accord to sell U.S. technology, materials and reactors to China to help it meet its vast electrical power needs.

Congress is currently reviewing the pact and unless it passes legislation, which can be vetoed by President Reagan, the agreement will go into effect at the end of the year.

Sen. Proxmire said in a statement the agreement "is so riddled with loopholes that Congress should reject it unless we get further ironclad guarantees from the Chinese that the nuclear material we sent them won't be misused."

He said it had "weasel worded" provisions that could bypass U.S. laws or permit reprocessing of U.S. fuel into weapons grade plutonium.

He said proposed laws would enshrine New Zealand's anti-nuclear stance but probably had responsibility for judging whether a warship was carrying nuclear weapons to a cabinet committee.

## U.S., New Zealand to discuss ANZUS

**NEW YORK (R)** — The United States and New Zealand will hold high-level talks next week to try to resolve differences over nuclear weapons policy that has threatened the ANZUS Pacific military alliance, the New York Times newspaper reported in its Sunday edition.

The Times quoted Mr. Reagan administration officials as saying New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer would meet on Thursday and Friday in Washington with Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The report, from Washington, said this would be the highest level meeting since the United States suspended military exercises and exchange of intelligence information with New Zealand.

The 34-year-old alliance has been threatened since February, when Prime Minister David Lange backed up his election campaign pledge by barring a visit by a U.S. warship to New Zealand ports because Washington would not say whether it was nuclear-armed.

The United States retaliated by suspending all military exercises with New Zealand and cutting off exchanges of military intelligence with the Lange government.

The Times said Reagan administration officials doubted the plan Mr. Palmer was carrying would go far enough to resolve the ANZUS split.

## Lange: N. Zealand, France 'could be classed as enemies'

**WELLINGTON (R)** — Prime Minister David Lange said Sunday New Zealand and France could only be classed as enemies because of Wellington's long-term opposition to the French nuclear testing programme in the South Pacific.

Mr. Lange gave the definition on national television in reaction to President Francois Mitterrand's statement that those who opposed France's sovereign right to test nuclear devices in French Polynesia were the enemies of France.

Mr. Mitterrand's remarks were reported as he made a brief visit to the Mururoa atoll test site.

Mr. Lange said Mr. Mitterrand's statement was "not just that we're adversaries but really, I think, it should be properly translated 'enemies'."

He said the French leader's trip to Mururoa atoll was "an obscene gesture" to South Pacific opposition to the French testing programme.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said last week relations between Wellington and Paris, strained over nuclear testing and the Rainbow Warrior sabotage scandal, were at their lowest point in 40 years.

Mr. Lange told a television interviewer he had sought a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand to discuss the worsening relations between the two countries but received no response.

He said the French leader seemed to be building up nationalist hysteria in France to bolster his political position.

"That's all that this trip has been about... to Mururoa to stand there on a hit and run mission, to say that France is a Pacific power, France is a nuclear power, and to make an obscene gesture at everyone else that thinks otherwise," Mr. Lange added.

He said Mr. Palmer was now unlikely to be received in Paris where he was due to have talks with the French justice and foreign ministers early next month.

Mr. Palmer left Wellington on Friday for the United States and Mr. Lange said Sunday he knew "the French government is anxious for him not to go to Paris."

Mr. Lange said New Zealand did not declare itself to be an enemy of France, but was an enemy of the nuclear threat in general and of the French testing programme at Mururoa.

"New Zealand did not buy into this fight. France put agents into New Zealand, France lets bombs off in the Pacific. France puts its president in the Pacific to crow about it," he said.

Sunday's comments were the strongest made by Mr. Lange since late August when he reluctantly on a previous demand for a formal apology from France.

He demanded the apology after the official admission by Paris that five agents of the French Secret Service, DGSE, had been sent to New Zealand to spy on opponents of the nuclear testing programme.

The agents were to focus on the Greenpeace Environmental Group's flagship Rainbow Warrior and other members of a protest fleet due to sail to Mururoa.

The Rainbow Warrior was sunk at its mooring in the port of Auckland on July 10 by two explosions which also killed a crewman.

Two DGSE agents are being held here awaiting trial on charges of murder and sabotage and three others, now back in France, are wanted by New Zealand police on the same charges.

An official French inquiry found no government links with the bombing but French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has said questions about French involvement remain to be answered.

## Civilians take tough line over expulsions

**MOSCOW (R)** — With a swift and unexpected change of heart, the Kremlin has thrown down the gauntlet to London and other Western capitals to support its demand for the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from London and other Western capitals.

Former Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Gromyko was said to have told the politburo on Mr. Gorbachev's appointment in March that his smile covered "teeth of iron," meaning he could be tough when necessary.

Diplomats said the Kremlin had thrown down a challenge to the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who last December said Mr. Gorbachev was "a man I could do business with."

Mr. Gorbachev effectively scolded British efforts to cool down the affair with conciliatory statements and an offer to allow more Soviet diplomats in London.

Saturday's Soviet protest said Britain was guilty of a "gross provocative action," aimed at poisoning relations. It said Moscow hoped Britain would "eventually stop unfriendly actions" and promote better relations.

Britain's action followed the defection of Oleg Gordievsky, the alleged senior Soviet espionage officer in London.

Diplomats said the Soviet response made clear that any further British expulsions would be answered with new orders against Britons alleged to be spying in Moscow.

Thatcher will have to think now about the wisdom of carrying on the numbers game," one diplomat said.

There will now be 32 British diplomats in Moscow and 33 Soviet diplomats in London. More than 200 Soviet citizens work in Britain in non-diplomatic jobs. About 100 Britons work in the Soviet Union.

Britain would now have to assess the likely further damage to relations caused by ordering any new action, diplomats said.

The climate between Moscow and London has improved since 1983, when Mrs. Thatcher, once dubbed "the iron lady" by Moscow, softened an earlier tough stance towards the Kremlin.

She attended the funerals of the leaders Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko, Mr. Gorbachev's trip to London as "their apparent" last December was regarded as a success.

Mr. Karmal repeated charges that the United States, Pakistan, Iran and China were interfering in Afghan affairs by helping the guerrillas and said his government would have done more for development if there had been no interference.

"How will the Pashtun border tribes and all people of Afghanistan tolerate this?" he asked.

An answer to this question must be given by the jirga.

Mr. Karmal described the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan as "limited military contingents" and said they would not withdraw until foreign interference stopped and peace was guaranteed.

"Only when we get a guarantee... and interference is stopped, we will bid farewell to the Soviet contingents, showering flowers on them," he said.

He said the jirga gave tribesmen an historic opportunity to decide their role in the defence of Afghanistan and its 1978 revolution.

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## Philippine troops parade heads in village

**MANILA, Philippines (R)** — Troops of Communist guerrillas paraded the severed heads of four people in a village Sunday, villagers said.

The guerrillas, who were told to carry the heads through the streets watched by grinning soldiers.

"I felt scared when I was carrying the plastic bag because the relatives of the dead might think I was involved in the killing and might want to avenge the deaths," he added.

Another said: "I noticed the soldiers were very happy as if they had won a trophy."

One resident had said earlier that the soldiers used one of the heads as a shooting target.

The corpses were dumped in a shallow grave and the heads buried elsewhere, they said. They did not know how the remains had disappeared.

The investigators, including the priest, found no bodies when they visited this remote mountain village Saturday but they dug up pieces of human flesh and severed, decaying fingers.

Villagers, who asked not to be identified, told reporters accompanying the team that the New People's Army guerrillas spent the night in Bataan before they were killed in a gunbattle with troops on Aug. 25.

The bodies, stuffed the heads into plastic bags and strung them from bamboo poles, the villagers said.

One resident said he was told to carry the heads through the streets watched by grinning soldiers.

The investigators from a Roman Catholic Church-backed human rights group arrived in Bataan, 350 kilometres north of Manila, independently of an official inquiry.

Acting Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos ordered a probe last week after Manila newspapers published reports of the incident.

He said the "barbarous acts," if true, were not sanctioned by the military.

Mr. Mitterrand's remarks were reported as he made a brief visit to the Mururoa atoll test site.

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He said the French leader seemed to be building up nationalist hysteria in France to bolster his political position.

## GOREN BRIDGE

**BY CHARLES GOREN AND COLE SHARP**  
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**THE TALE OF THE NINE OF HEARTS**

**DEAR READERS:** We have had many requests over the years for more bridge columns to be our regular feature. We are happy to oblige. Therefore, we are adding the Sunday column to our regular Monday-Saturday columns. At the end of the column we will go back to our regular questions and answers column.

**THE NINE OF HEARTS**

**Hand:** ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A

**Deal:** ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A

**Play:** ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A

**Comments:** This is a very interesting hand. It is a game of hearts. The declarer is South. The contract is 3NT. The declarer has a very strong hand. He has 17 high card points. He has a very good chance of making the contract. He should play the ace of hearts first. Then he should play the king of hearts. Then he should play the queen of hearts. Then he should play the jack of hearts. Then he should play the 10 of hearts. Then he should play the 9 of hearts. Then he should play the 8 of hearts. Then he should play the 7 of hearts. Then he should play the 6 of hearts. Then he should play the 5 of hearts. Then he should play the 4 of hearts. Then he should play the 3 of hearts. Then he should play the 2 of hearts. Then he should play the ace of spades. Then he should play the king of spades. Then he should play the queen of spades. Then he should play the jack of spades. Then he should play the 10 of spades. Then he should play the 9 of spades. Then he should play the 8 of spades. 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